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日九初月二十

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(By Captain E. de Normanville in the Daily Chronicle). Remarkable Value: For the intending purchaser whose mind is solely concerned with value for money in the low price category the Essex still stands as a criterion. It is not merely that you get a smart six-cylinder five-seater saloon for £295 in London, but its running qualities are so good that without practical experience it would be difficult to credit their quality at the price.

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STRONG NOTE.

SOVIET PROTESTS TO CHINA.

RAILWAY INCIDENT

Peking, Jan. 21.
M. Karakhan, the Russian Ambassador has forwarded a Note to the Foreign Office saying, *inter alia*, that Chinese soldiers, on January 16, forcibly occupied cars of a mail train, which was in readiness to depart to Harbin. When the railway workers demanded that they leave the train, the soldiers forcibly seized an engine and took off the keys of the switches, stopping the passage of a loaded freight train from Kuang Ching-tze to Changchun. As regards the passengers' traffic the violent actions of Chinese soldiers were still more abominable. On January 17, the Chinese Military headquarters arbitrarily and forcibly dispatched a mail train to Harbin without awaiting at the stations for receipt of permits, despite the closed semaphores which, according to railway regulations, constitutes a crime. Consequently switches were destroyed at many stations. Only through exceptional measures taken by railwaymen was this train saved from being wrecked and consequent loss of lives.

CHINESE PARALYSING TRAFFIC.

The Note goes on to say that the outrages continue and that military officials are virtually encouraging them, being evidently anxious to paralyse railway work on all sections. "Furthermore on January 17 and 18, the Harbin police were in different, even encouraging, while a mob of upwards of one hundred committed acts of violence towards the railway agents. The Note refers to the interference at the Wutsimine and Pienpo stations, in consequence of which M. Ivanoff was compelled to suspend the service. M. Karakhan then protests most energetically at this violation of the agreements between China and the Soviet, and requests the Foreign Office to instruct local authorities to put an end to the outrages and restore order, and to inform him what measures have been taken. M. Karakhan also points out that the U.S.S.R., having full regard to the sovereignty of China had renounced its protection of the railway on the presumption and hope that the Chinese would appreciate such a move and treat with particular consideration the interests of the railway entrusted to them. He regrets that the military officials do not understand their duties and requests the Foreign Office to enlighten them.

HOLDING CHINA RESPONSIBLE.

M. Karakhan is likewise constrained to declare that if the military whose duty it was to protect the railway are unwilling or unable to do so he is ready to discuss with the Foreign Office the measures which are indispensable. He invites attention to the seriousness of the situation and the necessity of taking extraordinary measures and the grave consequences which may arise if the situation is allowed to continue, adding "My Government will hold China responsible for all damage inflicted through the actions of Chinese authorities, as well as from outrages by the military.

The Russian Embassy states that it only insists on the principle of payment and the fixation of definite dates of payment for the transportation of troops. It does not demand payment in advance.—*Reuter*.

Later.

M. Karakhan is sending a Note to Chang Tso-lin couched in similar

SPY'S SON.

FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Ruby, Jan. 21.
Ignatius Emanuel Lincoln, aged 25 years, a bombardier in the Royal Horse Artillery, was to-day sentenced to death at Devils for the murder of Edward Richards, a brewer's traveller.

Richards was found shot in his garden at Trowbridge on Christmas Eve; and Lincoln and a fellow-soldier named Ian Stewart were charged with the crime.

Lincoln gave evidence of how he and Stewart went to Richards' house at night, while Richards was away, to try and get money which they believed was in the house. They entered the house by an unlocked door, but obtained no money. They drank brandy and beer, which they found, and were still in the house when Richards appeared at the door.

Lincoln admitted that, in an endeavour to escape, he fired his automatic pistol several times in the direction of Richards, who cried out that he was hit.

The other soldier was acquitted of murder, but was re-arrested for burglary.

A notable feature of the case is that Lincoln is a son of Trebitsch Lincoln, an alien who was at one time a Member of the British Parliament and was, during the war, on his own confession, found guilty of espionage and deported to Prague.

Counsel for the defence in today's trial appealed to the jury not to let Lincoln's unfortunate parentage enter into their minds.—*British Wireless*.

LOTTERY TICKETS.

SIX CHINESE CHARGED.

Six Chinese appeared before Major C. Willson at the Central Police Court this morning, on charges relating to the seizure of lottery tickets and implements at 214, Hollywood Road. The first defendant was charged with unlawfully keeping or using the premises as a gambling house for the purpose of *Po Pin* lottery tickets. He was further charged with writing announcements for, and being in possession of, the tickets. The second, third, fourth, and fifth defendants were charged with using the premises as a gambling house for the purpose of lottery tickets, and writing announcements. The sixth was charged with possession of the tickets.

Sub-Detective Inspector Shaf-tain appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Leo d'Almada defended.

Mr. d'Almada asked for the case to be adjourned until Wednesday morning, and this was granted.

Bail was granted, first defendant \$500; second \$250; third, fourth and fifth \$100, and sixth \$25.

Sub-Detective Inspector Shaf-tain remarked the case was not about carrying lottery tickets, but of actually preparing them.

terms.

An unconfirmed report states that railway workers and the military have reached an agreement whereby the C. E. R. train services are resuming.—*Reuter*.

KUOMINTSUNG ACTIVITY.

Peking, Jan. 22.
The Sino-Russian friction seems to be reflected in the increasing Kuomintang activities, the leaders of which party are arranging to resume the expedition against Chang Tso-lin, and also are endorsing the Chihli Governor, Suen Yueh's invitation to Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang to resume active control of the Kuomintang forces.—*Reuter*.

FLAG INCIDENT.

CHINESE APOLOGY AT PAKHOI.

CONSUL'S THREAT.

Chinese troops in Pakhoi recently caused trouble by entering the French Hospital and lowering the flag, but eventually apologies were forthcoming and the flag was again restored, being saluted by the Chinese troops as it was run up in the presence of the French Consul. The same troops intended lowering the flag at the French Consulate, but they were dissuaded from doing so when the Consul called out the Consulate Guard and gave orders to fire should the flag be hauled down.

Our Pakhoi correspondent, giving details of these incidents, writes under date of the 14th instant as follows:

"A few days ago the Chinese authorities sent an adjutant with two soldiers with instructions to lower foreign flags. The soldiers entered the French Government Hospital, and gave orders to lower the flag. The French doctor—who is also Acting-Consul for France—was not at the hospital at the time, and the Chinese present allowed the flag to be lowered.

"The soldiers then proceeded to the French Consulate, with the intention of repeating the ceremony. However the French Consul was at home, and when he learnt what was intended, called out the Consulate guard, and gave them orders to fire should any attempt be made to lower the flag. Needless to say, no such attempt was made.

"The Consul at once communicated with the Chinese authorities, and it was then evident that the soldiers had misunderstood their instructions, and gone to the wrong places.

"Due apologies were forthcoming immediately. The following day a staff officer, specially delegated by the Deputy for Foreign Affairs, together with the soldiers concerned, attended at the French Hospital, and in the presence of the French Consul, and of the Consular guard, under arms, saluted the flag as it was run up again as usual."

OTHER NEWS.

In the course of further news and comment, our correspondent writes:

"Flags or no flags: to fly or not fly: that is the question. The five-colour flag of the Republic of China is not in favour with the Canton Government. The Salt Gabelle have not flown any flag for some time past, and the question as to what to fly, or what not to fly, must shortly be decided by another public office.

Street widening is in abeyance until after Chinese New Year. The head of the Board of works was accused of collecting funds for this work in an illegal manner. He was arrested, but afterwards released. It is stated that he has to complete the second half of the present road widening scheme at his own charges.

Several steamers are now running between this port and Canton, and the other day a cargo of kerosene was discharged that came via Haiphong. Only one steamer touches here to and from Hongkong, and we get our mails and news of the outside world, once a fortnight.

TO-DAY.

Dollar on demand 2s.4.7/16d.
Lighting-up ... 6.04 p.m.
Temperature (2 p.m.) 60
Barometer ... (2 p.m.) 30.28
Humidity ... (2 p.m.) 55

NEW BOYCOTT.

CANTON AND THE JAPANESE.

AN ELABORATE SCHEME.

To join in the protest against the Japanese invasion of Manchuria, (says the *Canton Gazette*) the Kwangtung Unification Delegation organized a Committee to oppose the present movement of the Japanese, and decided to hold a public demonstration and parade in co-operation with various classes of people and other organizations. Accordingly, the representatives of the various organized bodies assembled on Monday at the Eastern Drill Ground, the centre of which was marked off for the peasants and workers including members of the various workers unions in Canton and Hongkong, strikers and pickets of the Canton-Hongkong Strike Committee, and peasants of various sections with Mr. Tam Chik-tong, representative of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang, Mr. Li Sum, representative of the All-China General Labour Union, and Mr. Yuen Shao-sin, representative of the Kwangtung Peasants Joint Union, as the leaders.

The right side of the drill ground was set aside for soldiers with Mr. Chow Yat-kwan, representative of the Chinese Young Soldiers' Co-operative Association, as the leader, including the soldiers present from the 2nd and 3rd Nationalist Revolutionary Armies, the Military Academy, and other various armies. On the left side of the drill ground were commercial and educational delegates with Mr. Fung Chiu-sun, representative of the Canton General Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Li Yuet-yi, representative of the Canton Students Co-operative Association, as leaders. Those present included students of both sexes from the various national, provincial, city, public and private schools, the members of various Kuomintang societies, and communities of various classes.

The object of the gathering was explained by the Chairman, and speeches were decided by the various representatives.

RESOLUTIONS OF PROTEST.
The following resolutions were drawn up by the Committee:

1. The object of this Committee is to unite and to lead the various classes of people in Kwangtung to protest against the Japanese invasion of Manchuria.

2. The Committee is formed by one representative of each of the following organizations:—C. E. C. of the Kuomintang, Provincial Kuomintang Headquarters, Canton City Special Kuomintang Headquarters, Provincial Peasants Joint Union, All-China General Labour Union, Canton-Hongkong Strike Committee, Canton Workers' Representative Union, Provincial Educational Association, Canton Students Co-operative Association, Kuomintang School Director Co-operative Association, Canton General Chamber of Commerce, Canton City Merchants Joint Federation, Chinese Young Soldiers Co-operative Association, Women's Suffrage League, Women's Emancipation Joint Union.

The duties of this Committee are allotted as hereunder:

(a) General Affairs Section to manage all documents, accounts, general affairs, and to attend to social intercourse.

(b) Propaganda Section to manage all affairs relative to anti-Japanese propaganda work, such as the organization of lecturing parties, and the publication of magazine, handbills etc.

(c) Economic Severance Executive Section to deal with all affairs pertaining to the economic severance with Japan such as the investigation of and search for Japanese goods.

The expenses for this Committee are to be subscribed voluntarily by the various organized bodies, and when necessary, subscriptions will be solicited from the people.

Ordinary meetings are to be held twice a week, and the Chief of the General Affairs Section is to preside. Emergency meetings be held at any time necessary.

HAINAN ATTACK.

NEW COMMANDER FOR DEFENDERS.

CANTON'S INACTION.

Regarding the reports of an intended attack on Hainan island by Canton forces, a report is to hand which states that General Tang Poon-yan is now laid up in hospital suffering from pulmonary trouble and is unable to attend to official business. General Chan Fung-hee, the second in command, is now acting in his stead.

Since the retirement of his forces back to King Chow, General Tang Poon-yan has been able to re-form his defeated forces into three divisions, and with the assistance of three men-of-war of the Northern Fleet patrolling the waters of the Straits and the technical knowledge of a military expert, he has also been able to strengthen his land defences. His one great drawback is that he does not appear to enjoy the goodwill and support of the islanders. During his five years' tenure of office it is said that he has done very little to improve the conditions of the people. It is believed that if the island had been governed by a strong man, its secession from Kwangtung would have been declared subsequent upon the declaration of war against Chan King-ming.

Now that the command has fallen on General Chan Fung-hee it is reported that he will change the whole policy of Tang, and secure the co-operation of the 'Local Guards' and the people's Army, which is the most important factor in the defence of the island. It was reported some time ago that the invading army was prepared, and that junky were at anchor ready to transport the troops, but up to the present no definite step has been taken. In this connection it is said that the invading army cannot land without the co-operation of the Navy, and that condition of the ships of the Canton Navy are such that many of them would not stand the stress of the north-east monsoon prevailing at this season of the year, not to speak of the deficiency in heavy guns for bombarding purposes.

CANTON AND YUNNAN.

Now that conditions in southern Kwangtung have improved and the raids of the brigands are becoming less, whilst at the same time Kwangsi is preparing to assist Fan Shek-sang in the expedition against Tang Chi-yao, it is reported that all the Kwangsi forces which were sent to co-operate with General Chan Ming-shu have received orders to return to their former stations to suppress brigandage on the frontier. It is also stated that some of these forces will proceed to Posh to join the forces of Fan Shek-sang, which are already mobilised there.

Another report states that Generals Li Chung-yan and Wong Shu-hung have already arrived at Wuchow for the purpose of holding a conference with Mr. Wang Ching-wai and General Chang Kai-shek. Generals Li and Wong are reported to have stated that, as Kwangtung and Kwangsi are now unified under one Government, the subjugation of Yunnan becomes a question of necessity, inasmuch as in the event of a movement in any other direction from the two Kwangs, the base of operation will be open to attack by Tang Chi-yao. Moreover, the subjugation of Yunnan would mean the voluntary joining of Kweichow in the South Western Confederation. From this, it is believed that the result of the coming conference will be that the expedition against Yunnan will be undertaken with as little delay as possible.

It is reported that the people of Yung Kong, where General Chan Chang-poo, of the 2nd Division, is stationed, has sent in to General Li Chai-sum, a strong protest against the many irregularities of the troops and the

WAGE AWARD.

NEW RAILWAY TROUBLE.

A CRITICAL POSITION.

Trouble has re-arisen in the railway world, to-day's conference of the branch delegates of the National Union of Railwaymen rejecting the award of the National Wages Board which, after considering the Companies' claims for a reduction of wages and the men's counter-claims, for increases, issued its report on December 9, particularly maintaining the status quo. It is noteworthy that the men's leaders, the ex-Minister Mr. J. H. Thomas and Mr. Dobie, signed the Board's report. Though to-day's conference is generally regarded as the most critical since the last big strike, it is gathered that the decision merely reflects a movement for re-opening the negotiations. The delegates were not anxious to commit the Union to strike action.

A DELICATE SITUATION.

Later.
The railwaymen's decision creates a delicate situation as the award is due to come into operation on February 1st. The Conference re-meets to-morrow to consider the next move, though it is believed that no decision for strike action will be taken until the Union's Executive has met the Companies and endeavoured to reopen negotiations or secure a postponement of the application of the award.—*Reuter*.

THE COAL SITUATION.

DESIRE TO PREVENT STRIKE.

Rugby, Jan. 21.
A noticeable feature of recent speeches by the miners' leaders is their earnest desire to prevent a strike when, in the month of May, the coal situation will come under review, owing to the expiration of the present subsidy.

Mr. A. J. Cook, Secretary of the Miners' Federation, has expressed strong hopes that an amicable settlement may be reached, and another member of the Federation, Mr. F. B. Varley, M. P., declared last night that he did not believe a crisis was inevitable.

A similar view was expressed by Mr. W. C. Bridgeman, a member of the Cabinet, who took a leading part in the negotiations between the miners, mineowners and the Government, when the dispute was in its more acute stages some months ago.

The newspapers now forecast that the Prime Minister, in a speech at Sunderland next week, will appeal to those directly concerned in the working of the coal industry to endeavour as soon as the recommendations of the Commission are available, to come to an agreement among themselves. *British Wireless*.

[On Page 12 of this issue will be found some interesting facts in relation to points involved in this question.]

heavy exactions on the people by General Chan Chang-poo. It is said that no reply was given to the protest and the people have appealed to Mr. Kum Nai-kwong, the Civil Administrator of the South, who is now in Canton and is reported to have tendered his resignation to the Canton Government. It is stated in official circles that the high-handed action of General Chan Chang-poo and the indifference of General Li Chai-sum towards the people's protest has had a great deal to do with the resignation of Mr. Kum. The report further states there is a possibility of a big uprising by the people in the Sze Yap district.

BRITISH FINANCE.

BANKING OFFICIAL IS OPTIMISTIC.

HOPEFUL SIGNS.

London, Jan. 21.
An optimistic view of Britain's financial position was taken by Mr. F. B. Goodenough, when presiding at the meeting of Barclay's Bank. He declared that the position might be regarded as improving and that there was great hope for the future. He emphasised that the real strength of the country depended on individual saving and it was in that way only that we would be able to invest money abroad for the development of the Empire overseas, which was the key to our prosperity for the future. Mr. Goodenough suggested that Anglo-America Treasuries, the Bank of England and the Federal Reserve Banks should co-operate so as to avoid a too rapid release of American surplus plus or a too rapid deflation, such as would result from unwise competition for available supplies. He opined that most probably it would be found necessary to economise the use of gold, even after the gold now in the United States was fully distributed, owing to the greater volume of credit and the higher level of prices as compared with pre-war days.—*Reuter*.

A REVIVING CONTINENT.

Mr. Goodenough said that the position of the National Debt had again improved. The deposits of people with banks had been well maintained. Bank loans had increased and bank investments had been reduced, these movements giving some indication of improving conditions. There was less unemployment and also signs of a general improvement in British industry in many directions. At the same time, the balancing of certain Continental budgets and the readjustment of European currencies upon a gold basis had resulted or should result in an increase in the purchasing power of the countries concerned and should produce an improvement in the trade of Great Britain with the Continent. A return to the gold standard would assist in the regulation of prices at a level which would enable Britain to compete with other producing countries and there should be no question of the country's ability to maintain a favourable trade balance or to avoid an undue strain upon its gold reserve. It seemed to him, therefore, that one might regard the position as becoming sounder and that there was good ground for encouragement, especially when it was remembered that Great Britain was only in the early stages of its recovery from the enormous financial strain of the war of which, perhaps, she had borne the largest share.—*British Wireless*.

SWATOW CUSTOMS.

SEIZED BY KWANGTUNG "REDS."

Peking, Jan. 21.
The first act against the integrity of the Customs has occurred near Swatow, where the Kwangtung "Reds" have taken over, fifteen miles from Swatow, the native Customs which were under the Maritime Customs, but that hitherto they have not interfered with the chief native customs station of that district in Swatow which is under the control of the Maritime Customs Inspector.—*Reuter*.

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| 659—CHU-CHIN-CHOW | VOCAL GEMS |
| 666—MAID OF THE MOUNTAINS | SELECTION |
| 931—MUSIC BOX REVUE | SELECTION |
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| 958—HEAD OVER HEELS | SELECTION |
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TUNGSHING ENQUIRY.

BOTH CAPTAINS FOUND
AT FAULT.

Smaller Vessel More to
Blame.

That the masters of both vessels were to blame for the collision between the R. M. S. Empress of Asia and the I. C. S. Tungshing, but that the greater degree of responsibility attached to the latter steamer, was the verdict of the Naval Court of Inquiry, given at the M. M. Supreme Court, Shanghai, on the 6th inst. The Court was composed of Lt.-Comdr. R. D. King-Harman, R.N., Mr. E. W. P. Mills, shipping vice-consul, Capt. W. Gray, master of the str. City of Beas, and Capt. N. H. Leitch, master of str. Shuntien. Mr. R. N. Sturgeson appeared for the Canadian Pacific Steamships; Mr. Duncan Macmillan for the Indo-China S. N. Co.

Before delivering their findings, the court desired to hear evidence as to the number of lives lost in the disaster.

Capt. J. M. Sturgeson, master of the Tungshing, recalled, stated that at the time of the collision, quite a number jumped overboard, while others climbed up ladders to the Empress's fore deck or got into junks which came alongside. The chief engineer, the second officer and witness got into the Asia's lifeboat. Witness called the junks alongside the Empress and told the survivors to come on board. He mustered his crew on the liner. They were found to be all correct. He then took a statement from the Tungshing's commodore. At that moment the commodore estimated that five passengers were missing, which estimate he later increased to 10. The commodore was responsible for the Chinese passengers. As there were many small sampans in the vicinity, the passengers might have gone ashore in them. Commodore's Estimate of Casualties.

The Tungshing's commodore informed the Court that at the commencement of the voyage he took on board 27 Chinese passengers. This number was later reduced to 15. Witness thought that as a result of the accident 10 out of the 15 had been drowned. It was his belief that they were not taken off in sampans and he saw no passengers being picked up.

Inspector Bourmes, River Police, stated that he had received no reports of dead bodies picked up. The River Police were on the scene about two and a half hours after the collision. On the afternoon of the 12th instant, P. C. Davis saw a man who gave his name as the Rev. Capelli, of St. Joseph's Hospice, Nantao. This gentleman stated that one teacher and three boys had been passengers in the Tungshing from Hongkong. As yet they had not appeared at the Hospice, which was ignorant of the names of the boys, but believed they were Chinese.

The Finding.

The court then retired and after three-quarters of an hour's deliberation, found as follows:

The Empress of Asia was a steam vessel of 16,909 registered gross tonnage, official number 135,226, built at Glasgow in the year 1913 and belonging to the port of Vancouver. It appears from the evidence given before this Court, that she sailed from Shanghai on January 11, bound for Vancouver with a general cargo and a crew of 556 hands, all told, as well as 241 passengers.

The Tungshing was a steam vessel of 1,869 registered gross tonnage, official number 18,263, built at Newcastle-on-Tyne in the year 1903, and belonging to the port of Hongkong. It appears

from the evidence given before this Court that she sailed from Hongkong on January 7, 1926, bound for Shanghai, with a general cargo and a crew of 72 hands, all told, as well as 19 passengers.

Empress Sluggish on Helm.

The Empress of Asia was proceeding down the Huangpu River on the morning of January 11, 1926, in the charge of John Edwin Inch, a duly licensed pilot. Nothing unusual occurred until about 7 a.m., when she approached Black Point, about six miles below the China Merchant's Lower Wharf, whence she had started her voyage. As she was rounding Black Point, she observed three steamships coming up river towards Shanghai. The first two of these steamships she passed on her port hand. The third of them was the Tungshing, which, at a distance of three-quarters of a mile, being then slightly on the starboard bow of the Empress of Asia, blew one blast of her whistle; at the same time she altered her course slightly to starboard. The Empress of Asia replied with one blast and put her helm to port with the intention of altering her course to starboard but, the ship being sluggish on her helm on account of shoal water, it appears that this alteration was almost imperceptible.

Precautions to Lessen Impact.

When the ships were about half-a-mile apart, the Tungshing, being still slightly on the starboard bow of the Empress of Asia, again blew one blast and altered her course to starboard. The Empress of Asia replied with one blast and put her helm hard astern and her engines to half-speed. Immediately after this, it became apparent that a collision was imminent. The Tungshing then starboarded her helm with the intention of reducing the force of the impact. The Empress of Asia went full astern with her starboard engine and full ahead with her port engine. Just before the impact, the Empress of Asia went full speed astern with both engines and the Tungshing also went full speed astern.

Tungshing Sank in Two Minutes.

The Empress of Asia struck the Tungshing about the bow deck and abreast of her No. 3 hold, at an angle of about 35 degrees. The Empress of Asia's engines were stopped and the two ships remained in contact; the Tungshing sank in about two minutes in 30 feet of water. The Empress of Asia stood by and lowered a boat to save life. Some native craft, which were in the vicinity, also rescued a number of Chinese. Ten Chinese passengers are not accounted for, but no bodies have been found and some, at any rate, appear to have been rescued and taken ashore by these Chinese boats.

The Court finds that the Empress of Asia was holding her right side of the river after passing Black Point and steering a very slightly diagonal course across to the left, or Shanghai side, and that her sluggishness in answering her helm prevented more than a very small alteration in her course in the two or three minutes preceding the collision, which appears to have occurred in about mid-channel.

Both Captains in Error.

The Court is of the opinion that the master of the Empress of Asia navigated his ship in a seamanlike and proper manner except that, having regard to the circumstances, he should have stopped or reduced speed at the moment when he first ported his helm; he failed to do so, and the Court for this reason considers that blame attaches to him.

With regard to the Tungshing, the Court considers that the master was in error in not altering his course to starboard sufficiently at an early enough moment, having regard to the circumstances

NORTHERN WAR.

FENGTIEN FORCES ADVANCE.

Shanghai Jan. 21. The Fengtien forces occupied Shanhaikwan on the 10th inst. The main army following gradually. The forces under General Ngai Yik-sam at Shanhaikwan and Chingwangtao are retreating towards Lanchow and General Chang Hek-liang is proceeding to Shanhaikwan from Mantakuan. The forces under General Ngai Yik-sam and Tong Chi-tao are preparing to act on the defensive at Chongli, General Ngai at Onshan and General Tong at Lanchow.—Wah Kiu Yat Po.

as shown by the evidence, (including the position of the wreck) that he was not holding his starboard side of the channel when he first blew one blast.

The Court considers that, of the two ships, the greater degree of responsibility for the collision attaches to the Tungshing.

The Court considers that the officers and crew of both ships conducted themselves properly after the collision and that all possible steps were taken to save life.

The Court desires to record its opinion that, on the morning of January 11, 1926, the conditions of tide and weather were not such as to render it imprudent to take down the Huangpu a vessel of the size of the Empress of Asia.

The expenses of the Court, fixed at £11 8s, are approved.

THE MAKWAR DAM.

A TREMENDOUS FEAT.

Rugby, Jan. 21. By means of the great Dam on the Blue Nile at Makwar, the opening ceremony of which was performed to-day by Lord Lloyd, High Commissioner for Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, a vast region in the Sudan will be converted from barren steppe into a thriving agricultural country. The immediate area brought into cultivation is 300,000 acres of black soil admirably suited for growing cotton.

Crop Rotation.

Crops are being sown on a three years rotation the soil being one year under cotton, the second under Lubia and the third year fallow. The reservoir above the Dam is thirty miles long and forty metres high. It is constructed of solid masonry, the granite being obtained from quarries in the neighbourhood. The major portion is composed of masonry set in cement mortar with a facing of Portland cement. The sluice openings are lined with dressed ashlar. At the end of the masonry portions, the Dam is continued on both the east and west sides by an earth embankment with a heavy concrete facing wall on the upstream side.

This tremendous feat of engineering was actually finished just in time to catch last year's flood. The first train crossed the Dam at the end of June and water

FOREIGN ART.

NEW YORK'S CATHEDRAL
SCULPTURES.

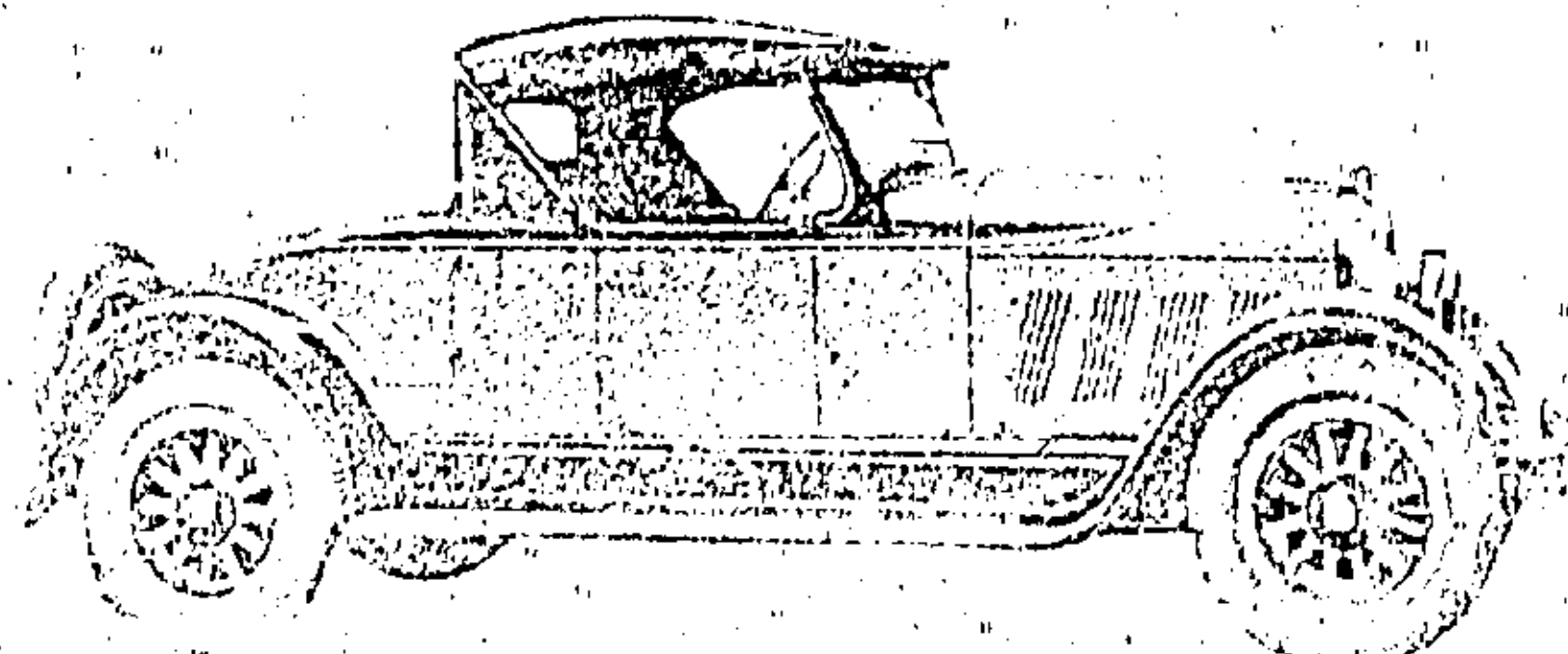
New York, Jan. 21. Certain American sculptors are disturbed with regard to the possibility of the exclusive employment of foreigners for the work in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, the architect of which, Mr. Ralph Cram, has informed the New York Times that he fears American sculptors may be debarred from work there because they have been trained in classical schools and do nudes, while the foreigners excel in draped figures. Mr. Cram said that only one foreigner was at present employed, but he hoped to employ four or five Americans; but if anyone tried to dictate to him he would cease to have the smallest interest in them.—Reuter's American Service.

was first let into irrigation canals on the 15th July. The construction of the canals proceeded concurrently with the erection of the Dam and necessitated the excavation of approximately 15,000,000 cubic metres of earth.

There are in all some 99 kilometres of main canals and 509 kilometres of branch and subsidiary canals. This achievement, although in itself so notable, is but the first part of a complete scheme of irrigation which is being undertaken.—British Wireless.

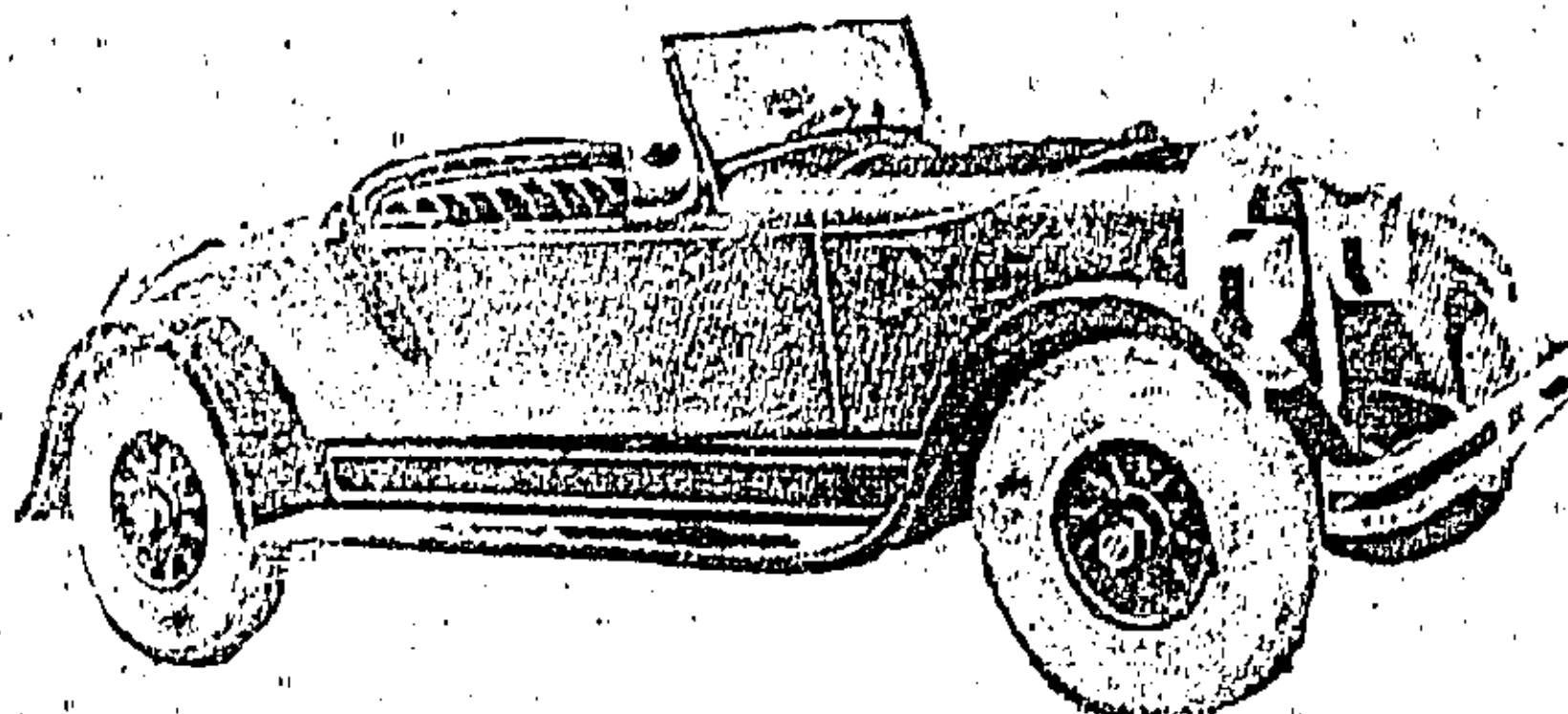
AUBURN

THE 8-88 ROADSTER



The "pleasure" car of the Auburn line. A run to the Club—Shopping tour or pleasure trip. Large comfortable seat in rear deck, entered through door, eliminating necessity of performing acrobatic stunts to get into and out of this seat. This door gives convenient access to rear compartment for golf clubs, packages or luggage when seat is not in use.

THE 4-44 ROADSTER



Same body design as the model 8-88 Roadster with same conveniences. Upholstery of brown Spanish leather. Snap and pep to satisfy the most exacting demands on a real "pleasure" car. Looks that make it the centre of many eyes wherever it is parked. Not a pocket edition but a real car the same as the other 6-Sixty-Six models. 120" wheelbase.

SALE AGENTS FOR SOUTH CHINA

UNIVERSAL AUTO SUPPLY CO.

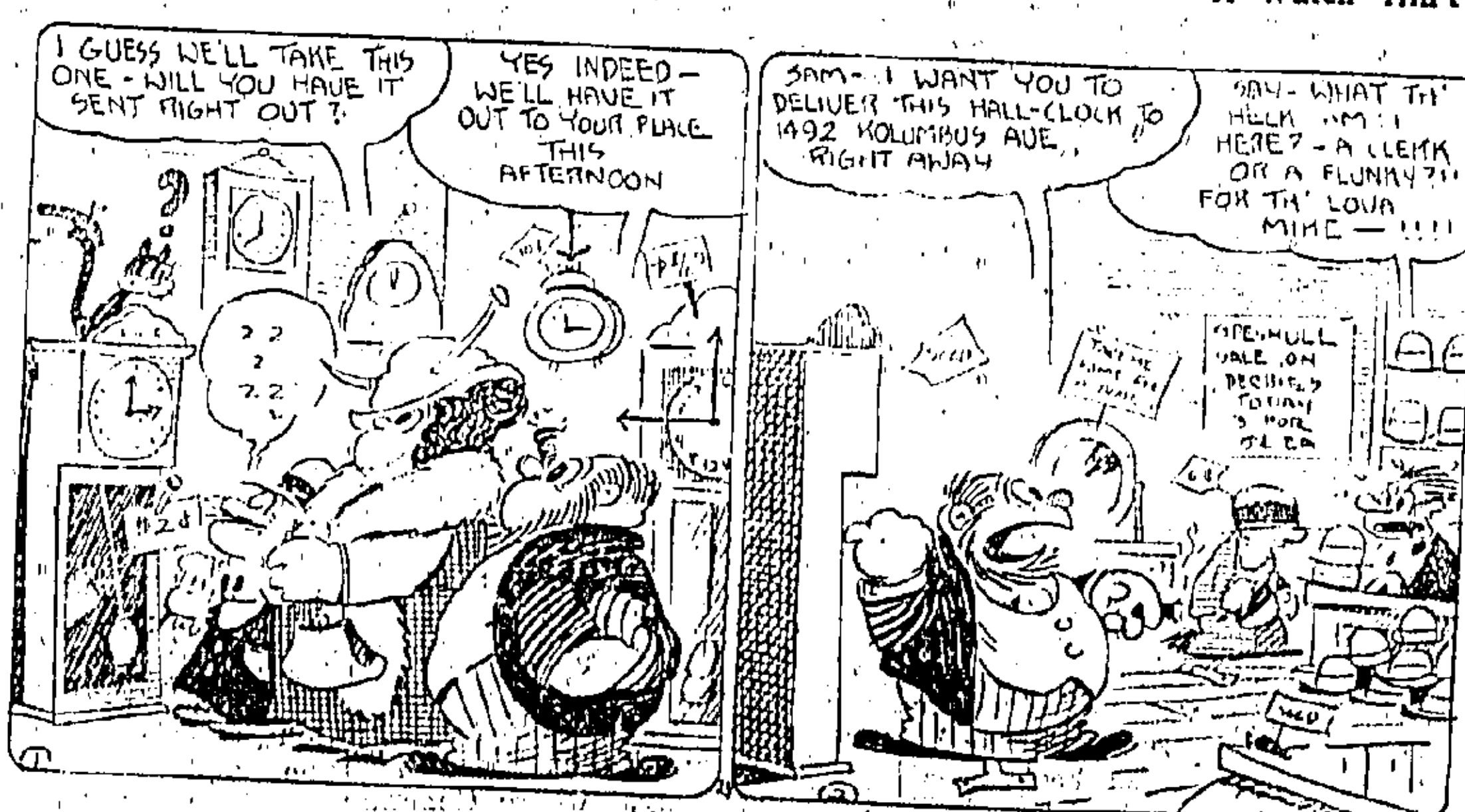
Inspect our large stock of Motor Accessories and Spare Parts.

Sole Agents for Indiana Trucks.

FIRST FLOOR ASIATIC BUILDING.

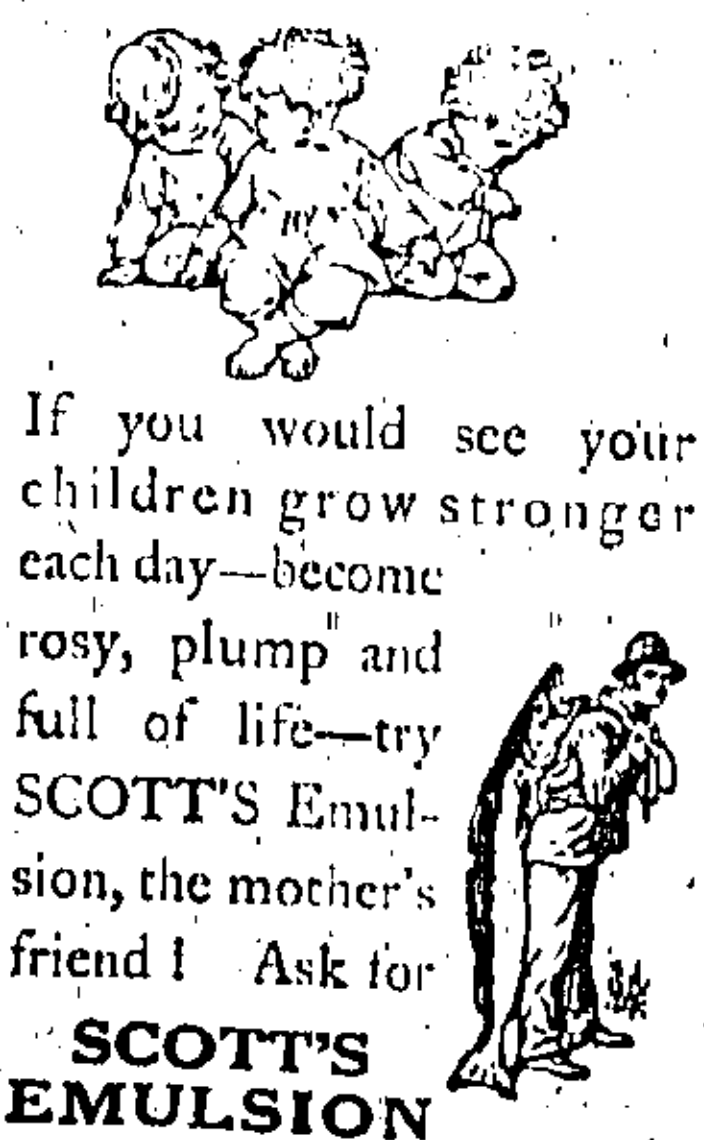
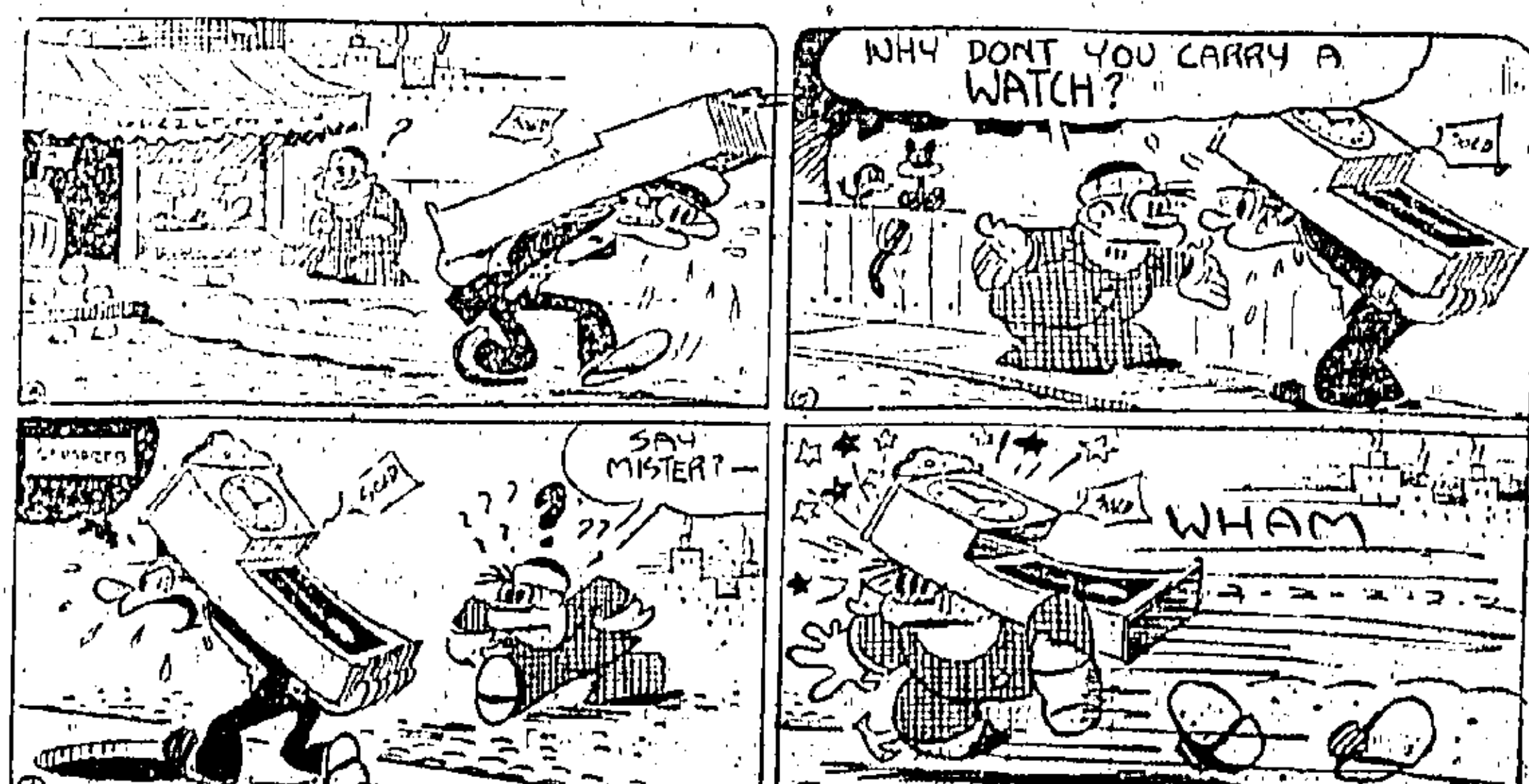
TELEPHONE C. 4915.

SALESMAN SAM.



A Watch Ain't So Heavy Either

By Swan.

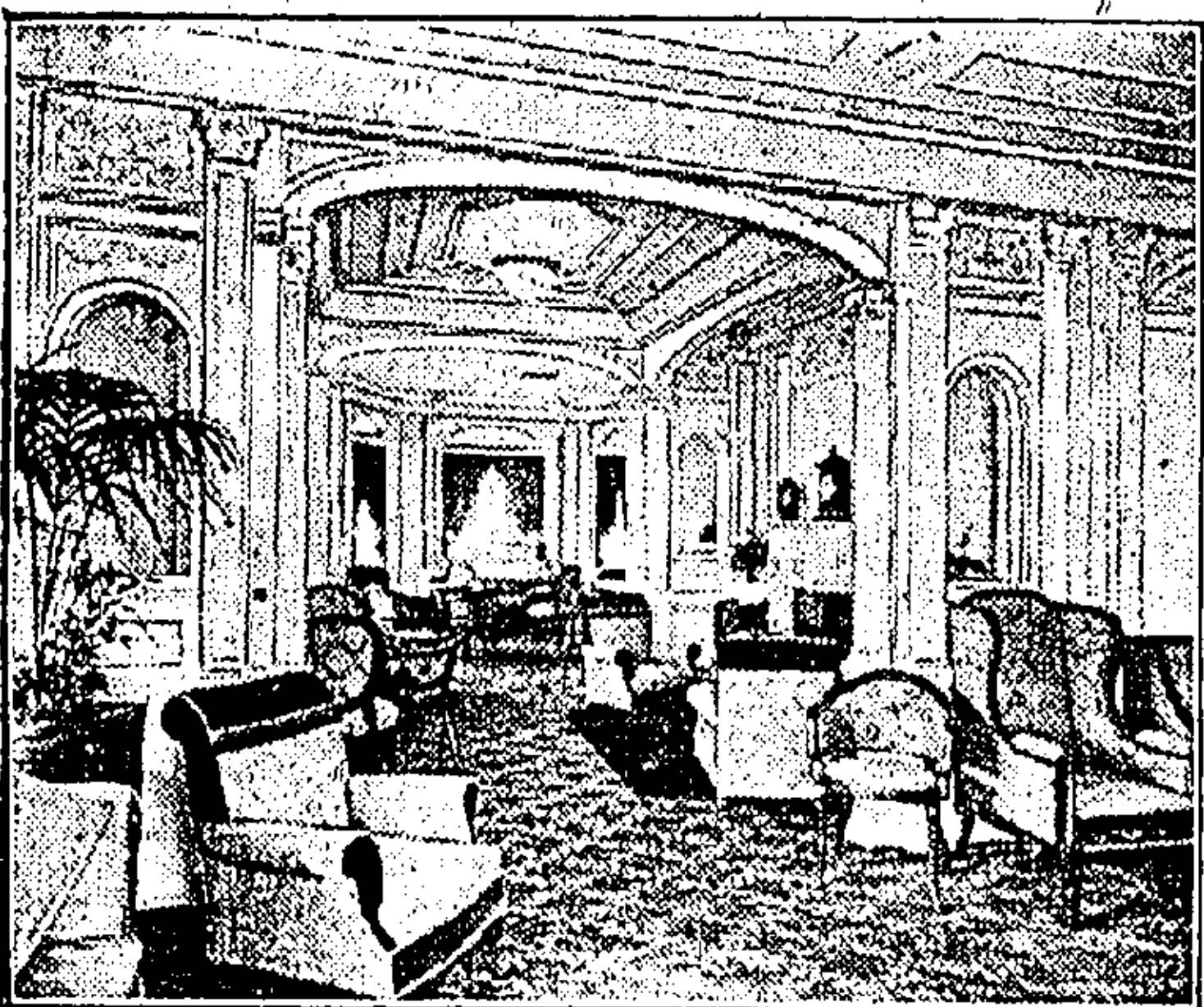


If you would see your children grow stronger each day—become rosy, plump and full of life—try SCOTT'S Emulsion, the mother's friend! Ask for SCOTT'S EMULSION

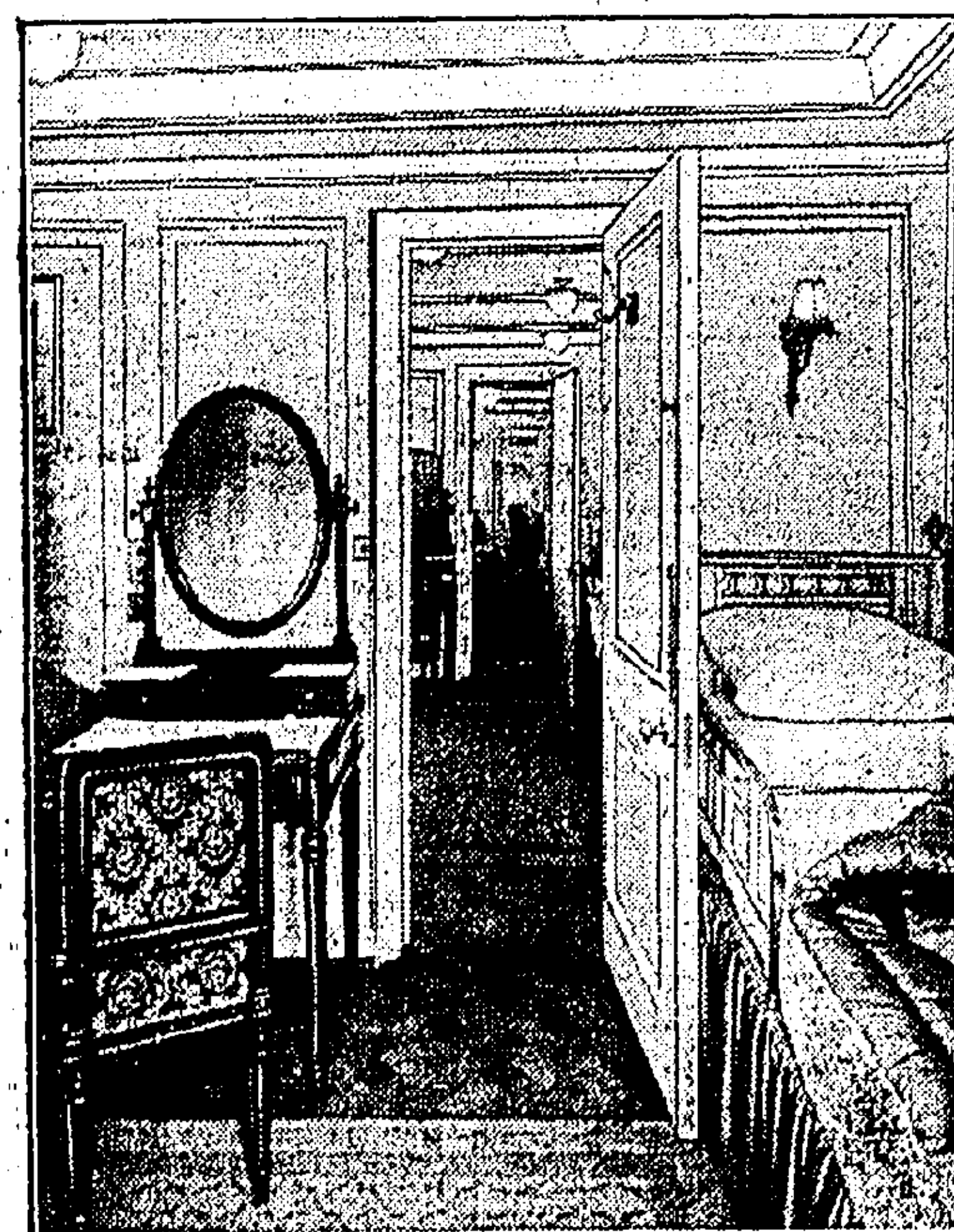
A Palatial Liner.



The Smoke Room.



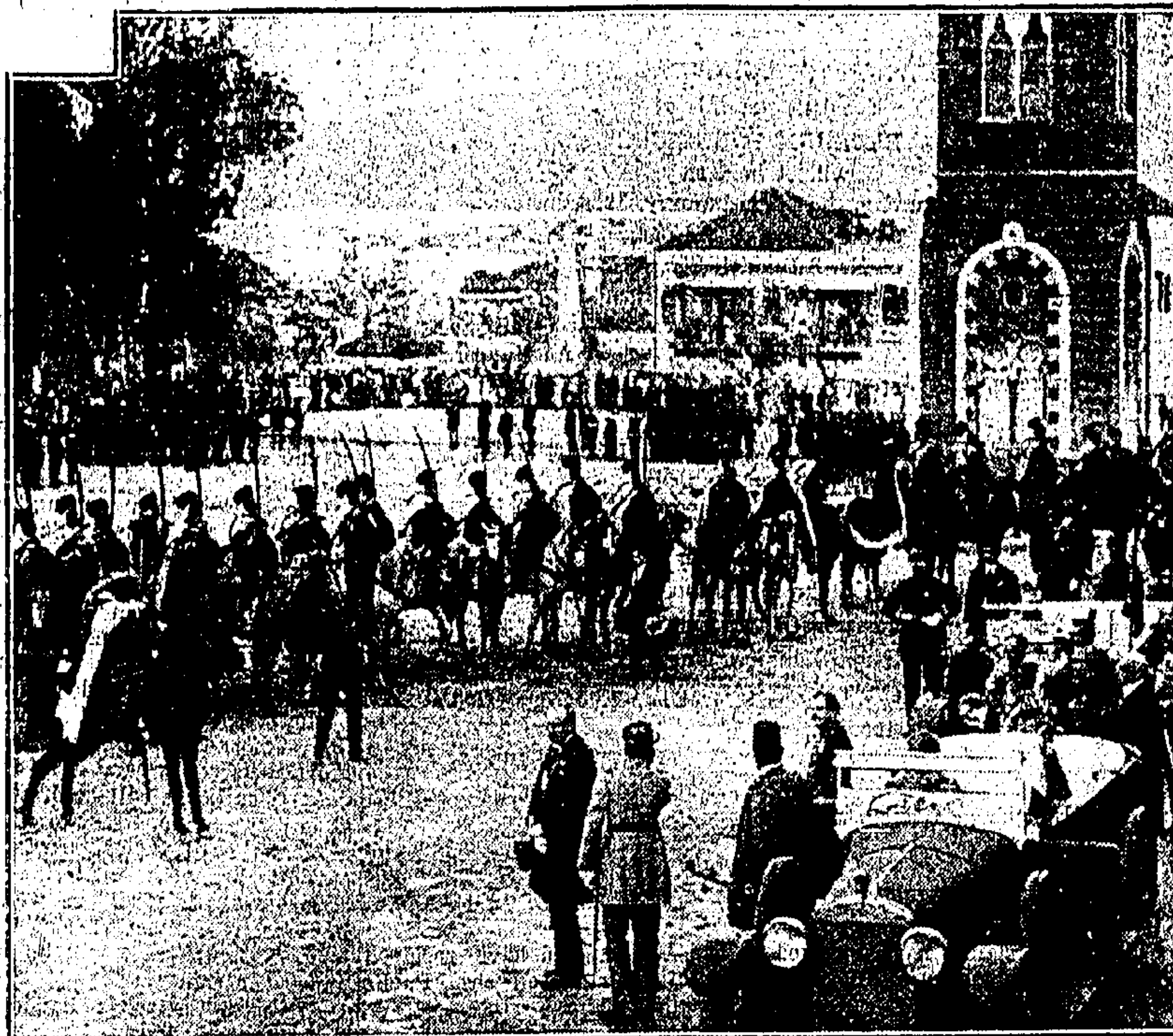
The Drawing Room.



Bedrooms En Suite.

The above three pictures of the palatial interior of the S.S. Belgeland, give some idea of the luxurious comfort in which our round-the-world tourists travel.

New High Commissioner for Syria.



This picture shows M. de Jouvenel, the new High Commissioner for Syria, being received with military honours on his arrival at Beirut from France at the beginning of the month. General Dupont, the acting High Commissioner, whom M. de Jouvenel relieved, is seen standing behind him. (Times copyright.)

Shanghai International Walk Winners.



This photograph of the French walking team, of Shanghai, winners of the last International Match, was taken recently. It shows standing from left to right, Messrs. R. Charleux (trainer), M. Peniguel, R. Chaillon, L. Chollot, J. Bey, and M. Chapeaux (trainer). In front of them are the cups they won.

Paper Chasing in Shanghai.



Paper chasers on New Year's Day turned out in full force to find paper laid by Messrs. H. M. Spence, G. L. Wilson and S. Matsumoto. At least half a dozen of Shanghai's hardest riders may be seen here making their way across a muddy patch.

Fancy Half Hose



Our great variety of socks in plain colours, mixtures, checks and striped designs, at reasonable prices, offer ample scope for expressing your individual taste. See window display.

WE ALLOW 10% DISCOUNT FOR CASH

MACKINTOSH Co., Ltd.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS

Alexandra Building.

Des Voeux Road.

G. FALCONER & Co. (HONGKONG), Ltd.

UNION BUILDING (OPPOSITE G.P.O.)

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS
DIAMOND MERCHANTS.

A fine selection of English Jewellery, Sterling Silver Ware, Watches and Clocks always on hand.

Agents for:—

British Admiralty Charts Heath Sextants, Night Glasses etc.,
Kelyin Navigational Instruments Stanley Drawing Instruments
Ross London Telescopes & Binoculars Wett's Theodolites, Levels etc.,

We invite the Public to call and inspect our varied stock, and compare prices.

Over half a century's reputation throughout the East as the House of Quality.

Established ... 1855.

After Shopping

Either as a rendezvous, or a restful retreat after a busy day's shopping, Wiseman's new lounge has that personal appeal that makes all the difference.

Morning Coffee or Afternoon Tea daintily prepared and served.

Fragrant Coffee a Speciality.

Cafe Wiseman

One of the most treasured possessions of friends far away is a photo of their dear ones overseas. The Ming Yuen Studio is fitted with the most modern photographic equipment and will be pleased to show you specimens of their work.

THE MING YUEN STUDIO

(Battery Path.)

Official Photographers to the "H. K. Telegraph"

WHITEAWAY'S

SPECIAL

BARGAIN.

9 ONLY

MEN'S
DRESSING
GOWNS

All Pure Wool in Nice
Grey Shades. Sizes 34,
36 and 38 Chest.

Usual Price \$29.50

SALE
PRICE \$15.00

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.
HONGKONG.

Prepaid Advertisements

25 WORDS FOR \$1.00
(\$1.00 if not prepaid)

The following replies are awaiting collection—

1314, 1320, 1376, 1384, 1385,
1392, 1342, 1397, 1409, 1418,
1375

PREMISES TO LET

TO LET.—Furnished 5 roomed house. Searfront Kowloon, modern Sanitation and Garage. For a period of 10 months or more Terms \$200.00. Apply Box No. 1437 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO LET.—Direct from London and Paris, a few Evening and Afternoon Frocks suitable for the races. Particulars from Box No. 1436 Hongkong Telegraph.

TO LET.—From 1st April to 31st December, furnished, top floor flat of four large rooms with kitchen and gas stove, pantry, store room, bathroom with geyser, etc.
Apply W. S. Bailey, 4 Armond Bldgs., Kimberly Road, Kowloon.

TO LET.—Furnished house on Peak. Modern conveniences. Apply Box No. 1435 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO LET.—European Flats to let No. 2, Peking Road, Kowloon. Ground First and Second Floors with modern conveniences. Occupation February 1st. Apply Lee Kee, 21 Wellington Street, Tel. C. 1483.

TO LET.—1st April—30th Nov. Modern, completely furnished, comfortable flat, in Central district, suit two bachelors. Apply Box No. 1434 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO LET.—Two large rooms excellently situated for offices on the 2nd floor and one large room on the 3rd floor of "St. George's" building facing Ice House Street. For terms and particulars apply to Hongkong & Territorial Estates, Ltd., "St. George's" Building.

TO LET self contained flat in Armond Buildings, Kowloon, four large rooms, kitchen servants quarters, etc. furniture and fittings may be taken over if required. Apply Post Office Box 609, Hongkong.

TO LET.—One European flat, Wanchai Gap Road, Hongkong. Apply to 32 Kennedy Road.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

Third Day, 7th Race, 3rd.
March 1926.

The United Services Cup.

Notice is hereby given that the conditions for this Race have been altered and should read as under—

CONDITIONS. A Cup will be presented to the Winner with \$400 added. Second \$250. Third \$150. or China Ponies the "bona fide" property of and to be ridden by Officers of H.M.'s Regular Forces. "Polo Ponies" leased by Officers will, for the purpose of this Race, be considered as the "bona fide" property of such Officers. Catch weight at 160 lbs. Entrance \$5. Once Round (about 7 furlongs 55 yards).

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 10, Des Voeux Road Central, at 3.30 p.m. Saturday, 30th January 1926, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1925.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Saturday, 30th January to Saturday, 6th February 1926 (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
KAN TONG PO,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 21st Jan. 1926.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR rent unfurnished houses. Hongkong side, splendid position; one bathing hut, central position at Repulse Bay, cost \$1000. Offers wanted to rent or outright sale. Small Investors. Telephone 4630.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—"Pagoda 555" Silk Stockings \$1.90 pair, Wakefield Knitting Wool \$2.80 pound, what do you think of those values? The MUTUAL Co., D'Aguilar Street.

FOR SALE.—Pedigree Dogs direct from Australia. Airedales, Scottish and Fox Terriers, Trained Sporting Dogs (Pointers and Setters, guaranteed trained) and Bull Dogs. Can be viewed at Lee Gardens, East Point, by appointment. Phillips c/o Fred Kew & Co., Alexandra Buildings, Telephone Central 732.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd. on WEDNESDAY 27th January 1926 at noon for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1925.

The REGISTER of Shares of the Company will be CLOSED from Friday, 15th January to Wednesday, 27th January, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
L. S. GREENHILL,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1926

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

Entries for the forthcoming races close on Saturday, January 23rd 1926, at 3 p.m. and must be sent to the Secretary c/o Linstead and Davis, Alexandra Buildings, on or before this date. Entry Forms are now ready and can be had at the Jockey Club Stables, Race Course, Hongkong Club or Linstead and Davis.

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.

A Dinner will be held on Friday, February 19th, 1926. Full details will be circulated as soon as possible. Members are requested to keep this date open.

P. T. FARRELL,
Hon. Secretary.

S. S. "SI-KIANG"

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Consignees of Cargo from Dunkirk, Antwerp, London, &c. also cargo from Havre, La Pallice, Bordeaux & Cognac, ex s.s. "CREPIERRE LECOCCQ."

In connection with above Steamer are hereby informed, that their goods with the exception of Lumber, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns of the Hongkong Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd. Kowloon whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 5 p.m. to-day requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned, Goods remaining unclaimed after Wednesday the 27th instant at noon will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the Saturday, 30th inst. or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on Wednesday, the 27th inst. at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

No fire insurance has been effected.

R. RODENFUSER,
Hongkong, 21st Jan., 1925.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

LAMMERT BROS.

SALE OF SALVAGE, EX HONGKONG HOTEL FIRE, consisting mainly of **BEDROOM FURNITURE** will be held on **Saturday, the 23rd January, 1926,** commencing at 12 Noon, at No. 8 Duddell Street.

Terms:—As Customary.
LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 21st January, 1926.

SALE OF CARPETS, BLANKETS, LINEN & HAIR MATTRESSES, ETC.

(Salvage ex Hongkong Hotel Fire) will be held on **MONDAY, the 25th January, 1926,** commencing at 2.45 p.m. at The Steam Laundry Works, Yaumati, (Behind the Orient Tobacco Co., Ltd., Coronation Road). Terms:—As Customary.

LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 23rd January, 1926, commencing at 11 a.m., at the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., West Point,

A Quantity of Miscellaneous Goods,

Comprising:

Hospital Supplies, Timber, Wire, Whisky, Brandy, Firecrackers, Horse Boxes, Oil, Paint, Chinaware, Electric Wire, Medicine, Wine, Native Cigars, etc., etc.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Jan. 20, 1926.

By Order of the Mortgagees

Of the Valuable Leasehold property situate at Victoria, Hongkong, and known as
Marine Lot No. 345 together with No. 119 Connaught Road, Central and No. 237 Des Voeux Road Central erected thereon. Area 2,240 square feet, Crown rent \$2.00.

and

Marine Lot No. 346 together with No. 120 Connaught Road Central and No. 239 Des Voeux Road Central erected thereon. Area 2,228 square feet, Crown rent \$42.00.

To be sold

In two Lots

by

PUBLIC AUCTION

On Tuesday the 26th day of January 1926, at 3 o'clock p.m. at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong

By

Messrs. LAMMERT BROS. Auctioneers.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale Apply to

Messrs. JOHNSON STOKES and MASTER Prince's Building, Hongkong.

or to Messrs. LAMMERT BROS., The Auctioneers.

Hongkong 12th January 1926.

HUGHES & HOUGH LIMITED.

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS. IMPORTERS, EXPORTERS & GENERAL BROKERS.

CHINA AUCTION ROOMS.

4, Duddell Street.
If you have anything you would like to sell, exchange or advertise send it to the CHINA AUCTION ROOM.
E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

LATEST CORPS ORDERS.

Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps orders, issued by Lieut.-Col. L. G. Bird, D.S.O., state:

Annual Inspection.

8th February, 1926.
(a) The General Officer Commanding the Forces in China will inspect the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps on Monday, 8th February, 1926, at 5.45 p.m. on Murray Parade ground.

Every member of the Corps (Reserve Company included) is required to attend.
(b) The Mounted Infantry and Armoured Car Companies will parade at Corps Headquarters at 5.15 p.m.

One Marker from each unit will report to the Corps Sergeant-Major at 5.30 p.m.

(c) The Artillery Company will clear their guns from Corps Headquarters Parade ground as soon as possible, and march to Murray Parade ground independently.

Mounted Infantry and Armoured Car Companies will parade on Murray Parade ground at 5.15 p.m.
(d) The Corps will be drawn up as in diagram No. 1 sent to officers.

Dress: Drill tunics, shorts and puttees, helmets, belt, rifle and bayonet. Medals will be worn if in possession; if not, ribbons 1 inch long. Chin Straps will be worn under the chin.

Artillery Company: Bandoliers. No rifles or bayonets.
Mounted Infantry Company will parade with rifles, bayonets and bandoliers. Breeches.

Armoured Car, Machine Gun Section: As for Infantry, except Nos. 1 who will be armed with revolvers.
Scottish Company: Glengarries, khaki tunics, kilts and sporrans, diced hose tops, flashes and spats. Belt and frog.

Officers' Dress: Khaki drill breeches, puttees, Sam Browne belt, swords and sword knot, helmets.

Practice Parades.
Monday, 1st, and Thursday, 4th February, 1926.

Practice Parades for the above Inspection, will be held at Corps Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, 1st February, in multi and on Thursday, 4th February, in uniform.

Arms: Members must draw their rifles and bayonets from Corps Headquarters before 1 p.m. on Saturday, 6th February, 1926.

It is hoped that all members will attend these parades. Members are reminded that attendance at the G.O.C.'s Inspection is one of the qualifications for efficiency.

Reserve Company.
Musketry Course: Part II.

Part II, Musketry Course, will be fired at Stonecutters' Range on Sunday, 24th January, 1926.

Range Officer: 2nd-Lieut. G. K. Hall-Brutton.

Launch will leave Murray Pier at 9 a.m. and call at Kowloon Pier at 9.10 a.m.

Dress: Uniform optional, but rifles, bayonets and pouches must be taken.

Arms: Will be drawn from Corps Headquarters on Friday, 22nd January, between 10 a.m. and 12 noon, or 2 and 4 p.m., or 5 and 6 p.m., and on Saturday, 23rd January, between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m.

Strength.

The following is taken on the strength from 18th January, 1926, and posted to the Armoured Car Company (Motor Cycle Section).

No. 1011 Private F. K. Garton.

Transfer.

No. 573 Pte. R. W. Stoddart. Armoured Car Company, is permitted to transfer to the Reserve Company, as from 15th January, 1926.

Long Service Medal.
A Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal has been awarded by H.E. the Governor to B.S.M. C. H. Summers, of the Artillery Company, H.V.D.C., dated 14th January, 1926.

Resignations.
The following are permitted to resign from the Corps:
No. 927 Spr. J. C. Lang, Engineer Co., dated 15th January, 1926.
No. 688 Pte. W. J. Lockhart-Smith, No. 1 Platoon, dated 14th January, 1926.
No. 382 Sergt. T. Swan, No. 5 Platoon, dated 14th January, 1926.
No. 419 Pte. G. Morrison, No. 5 Platoon, dated 14th January, 1926.
No. 449 Leo-Corpl. Wm. A. Stewart, No. 7 Platoon, dated 15th January, 1926.
L. D. JOLL, Captain, Adjutant, H.K.V.D.C., Hongkong, 22nd January, 1926.

SHARE PRICES.

TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS.

The following is the list of local share quotations issued to-day:—

Banks.

Hongkong, \$1,060 b.
Chartered, 22½ n.
Mercantile A. and B., \$29½ n.
Mercantile C., \$13½ n.
P. and O., 49½ n.
East Asia, \$85 n.

Marine Ins.

Canton Ins., \$590 b.
China Underwriters, \$2.25 n.
North China, Tls. 145 n.
Unions, \$253 b.
Yangtze, \$35 b.

Fire Ins.

China Firs., \$165 b.
Hongkong Fire, \$600 s.

Shipping.

Douglases, \$33 s.
Steamboats, \$24 s.
Tugs, \$4½ n.
Indo-Chinas, \$38 n.
Shell Trans., 97½ n.
Star Tonnage, \$58 s.
Waterboats, \$16 b.
Oriental Nav., \$250 n.

Refineries.

China Sugars, \$31 s.
Malabons, \$48 p.

Mining.

Bonguets, \$1.90 n.
Kailans, 44½ b.
Langkats, Tls. 31 s.
Shai Explorations, Tls. 5.45 n.
Shanghai Loans, Tls. 8 n.
Raubs, \$5.80 s.
Tronols, 55½ n.
Ural Caspians, 8½ n.

Docks, etc.

Kowloon Wharves, \$125 s.
Whampoa Docks, \$57½ b.
Hongkows, Tls. 165 n.
New Engineerings, Tls. 7 b.
Shanghai Docks, Tls. 114 n.

Lands, Hotels, etc.

H. and S. Hotels, \$7½ b.
H.K. Lands, \$64 s.
Realtys, \$5 b.
Territorials, \$6 b.
Humphreys, \$13½ n.
Princes Bldgs, \$150 n.
Rural Lands, \$7 s.

Cottons.

Ewos, Tls. 10 s.
Orientals, Tls. 3 n.
Shai Cottons, Tls. 58 s.

Miscellaneous.

Amusements, \$10.50 b.
Canton Ice, \$7½ n.
Cements, \$15.50 n.
China Buses, Tls. 10½ b.
China Lights, \$14 s.
China Prov., \$8 s.
Constructions, \$2.25 b.
Dairy Farms, \$17½ s.
Der A. Wing, \$10 n.
Electric, \$51 n.
Macao Electric, \$40 n.
Developments, 30 cents, b.
Ropes, \$40 s.
Tramways, \$2½ s.
Lane Crawfords, \$12½ n.
Mackintosh, \$21½ n.
Peak Trams, \$16 b.
Sinceres, \$11 s.
Taxis, \$4 s.
United Asbestos, \$20 n.
Watsons (Old), \$12½ b.
Watsons (New), \$12½ b.
Powells, \$12 s.

A large quantity of wreckage, consisting of furniture, cases of biscuits, tomatoes, bacon, etc., was washed ashore at Sandgate, near Folkestone, last month. It was later discovered that the cargo belonged to the British steamer Cackworth, bound for Buenos Aires, which was badly damaged in a collision of Dungeness on Friday, and towed to Dover. The cargo was either thrown overboard to lighten the vessel or fell into the water through a hole made in the ship's side.

Annual Rifle Meeting.

The following Committee has been selected for the purpose of drawing up a programme, and transacting any other business.

The Committee will assemble at Corps Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, 25th January, 1926.

Chairman: Lieut.-Colonel L. G. Bird, D.S.O.

Secretary: Pte. C. E. Frith.

Asst. Secretary: C.Q.M.S. E. G. Stewart.

Members: Artillery Co., B.S.M. C. H. Summers; Engineer Co., C.S.M. R. J. Everest; M.I. Co., Sergt. M. M. Watson; A. C. Co., C.Q.M.S. A. E. Kew; Infantry Co., Sergt. V. C. Branson, M.C., Sergt. H. Owen-Hughes; Scottish Co., C.S.M. D. J. Purves; Reserve Co., Sergt. G. E. Falkner, M.C.

Officers are requested to attend the first Committee Meeting to make any suggestions they may have.

A NEW DANGER.

BIRDS AND BEASTIES GET A SHOCK.

A new danger—arising from that mysterious thing which man calls electricity—has come into the lives of the birds and beasts particularly around London. And this peril will increase as the electric railway spreads its ever-lengthening tentacles far and wide.

The danger arises, of course, when some furred or feathered denizen of the woods and fields, in trying to cross the line, sets one foot on the conductor-rail while another is on the ground or on one of the running rails. A fatal shock is the almost certain result.

The badger—whose stride, when he goes in search of food, is of the creeping and leisurely order—has already on many occasions fallen victim to this new menace. The fox has a better chance of escape because his habit is to move more quickly and often to jump obstacles that lie in his path.

His mode of progression is more like that of the dog, though the dog has been caught more than once. In many cases, however, a dog has been seen to cross the live rail with impunity. But in at least one instance he received a shock, for he cried with pain. Yet his movements were so rapid that the impact with the current was slight.

Any bird that steps with one foot on to the conductor-rail while the other remains on the ground would be killed. That applies to the big birds—small birds, because they invariably hop, both legs at once, are safe. I have seen whole rows of sparrows and other small birds on the line, many of them seated quite happily on the live rail itself. In that case there is no completion of the circuit, and they are safe.

There is no law to compel the railway companies to fence against anything except the larger domestic animals—including man. It is no concern of theirs should wild creatures be killed. Even should a pack of foxhounds get upon the line and every one of them be killed, it is simply a case, in the words of Stephenson, of "so much the worse for the coo."—Ex.

FAR EAST AIR ROUTES.

DE PINEDO'S FORECASTS.

London, Dec. 17.
The Marquis de Pinedo, the Italian airman who about a month ago completed a flight from Italy to Japan and back, arrived over the week-end in London, and is now staying at the Carlton Hotel.

The Marquis, in an interview, forecasted the early development of Italian air routes to the East.

"It is probable that within the next three years Italy will have inaugurated her own Eastern service along the route I followed," he said. "I consider this route the most convenient from every point of view. I hope that the Italian air lines will co-operate with the British organizations, and I think it quite probable that we shall link up soon with the contemplated British service which will run from Kantara to Karachi. In Italy we have plenty of young men who will be fit in every way to pilot the machines of our future services, but, of course, it will be necessary to create and maintain an expert meteorological organization."

"Very often, after flying over the ocean for 500 miles, we would arrive in the neighbourhood of the island at which we had planned to descend, only to find it enveloped in mist, and only a few hours' patrol in the tanks," he said. "We flew in the neighbourhood of the Philippines during the typhoon season, when navigation is especially perilous."

He added that in his opinion the seaplane was the best machine for the long-distance flight, owing to the fact that the harbours necessary for its reception were already in existence, whereas in the case of overland machines millions would have to be spent on aerodromes at all sorts of places where aerodrome building would be a very difficult operation.

More than 100,000 earthquake shocks have been recorded all over the world during the last 50 years, according to statistics published in Rome. Most of these were only short tremors. Italy experienced the largest number of shocks, about 25,000, while Japan had only slightly less.

"For the Blood is the Life."

Sufferers

from Red Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Eczema, Scabies, Psoriasis and Eruptions, Gout, Rheumatism, must realize that the only sure way to complete and lasting relief is to free the blood of the poisonous waste matter, the one cause of such troubles. Clarke's Blood Mixture contains ingredients which soon overcome and expel the impurities, thus why so many have cured their blood to its credit.

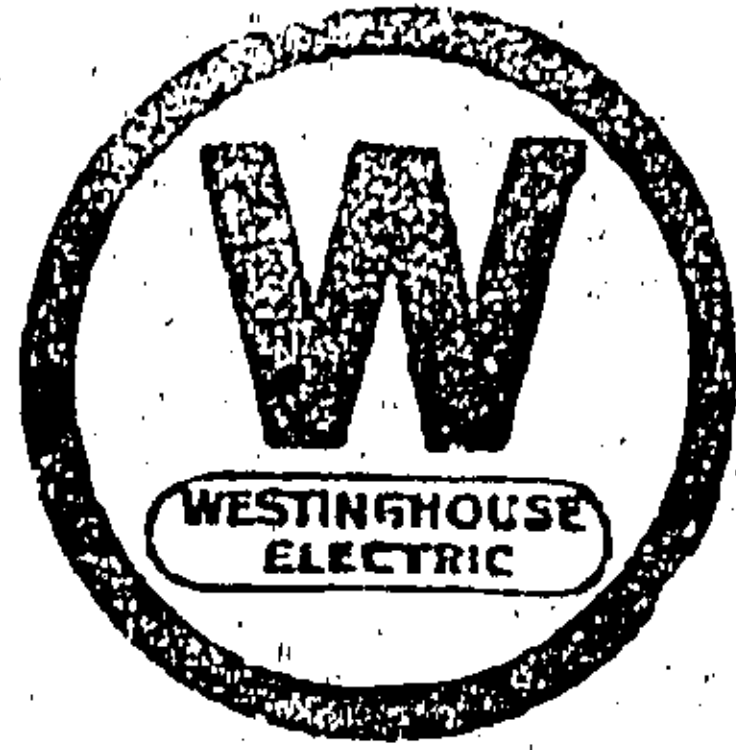
Clarke's Blood Mixture

Pleasant to take. Of all Chemists and Stores. Refuse Substitutes.

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China Building (Facing Queen's Theatre)

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Holyoak Massey, & Co., Ltd. Distributors. Queen's Bldg. Tel. C. 673.



Mother!

do you know that Glaxo is a perfectly balanced food, containing everything Baby needs for the development of strong bone & firm flesh; rich in vitamins; pure, clean, germ free uncontaminated; easily prepared with hot, boiled water only.

Every tinful of Glaxo is a tinful of happiness. For your baby, the happiness that comes of glorious health; for you, the happiness of the mother who sees her darling day by day growing stronger, surlier and lovelier.

Glaxo has been used to feed the babies in six Royal Nurseries. Ask your Doctor!



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Write for Free Sample and Descriptive Booklet to W. P. LONLEY & Co. Sole Agents.

CLEARANCE SALE

A STOCK OF British Made

WHITE ENAMELLED HOUSEHOLD PAIRS WITH COVERS

TO CLEAR AT

\$2.95 each.

Call and Inspect Them at our Showroom

C. E. WARREN & Co., Ltd.

China Building (Facing Queen's Theatre)

Tel. C. 269 Tel. C. 269

Reach the beauty of the Scarlet Tanager

Try balancing any other pen in the palm like this—

And in the fingers like this—

Try writing with any ordinary point up and down, like this—

Try writing with any ordinary point up and down, like this—

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SILK IN COURT

MR. JUSTICE WOOD AS MEASURER.

The case in which Kwok Wah and Co. of 37, Wing On Street, sued Messrs. P. M. Pinguet and Co. of 17, Queen's Road Central, for \$661.28 for breach of contract was continued before Mr. Justice Wood yesterday. Mr. E. S. C. Brooks appeared for the plaintiff firm and Mr. F. G. Vaux for the defendant firm. The claim was in respect of artificial silk, the plaintiffs claiming that it was not of the width stipulated in the contract. Defendants stated that the silk was of such a nature that it was impossible for anybody but an expert to measure it accurately and that handling caused it to shrink in width.

The case had been adjourned for the silk to be produced and measured.

Mr. Justice Wood measured the rolls, ten in number, and found eight were under the stipulated 28 inches and two over.

A Curious Difference.

Mr. Pinguet asked permission to measure the rolls. He showed that by pulling the roll one way it measured 28 inches and pulling it another 28 inches. He added that it was impossible to say what was the original width. No one but the manufacturer, who knew from off which loom it came, could tell.

Mr. Brooks: Do you suggest that eight rolls have been pulled?—The two which I measured have been handled very slightly whereas the others have been handled a lot.

Mr. Vaux, addressing his Honour, said the goods were specific goods and in the godown at the time they were sold. The contract was made verbally on May 22. Plaintiff paid the money on June 9 and received a delivery order on the godown and delivery was taken on the following day, taking the goods to his own shop and examining them there. It was probably more convenient for him to do that but he did so at his own risk, contended Mr. Vaux.

His Honour: You hold that when he took the goods out he there and then accepted them?

The Defence.

Mr. Vaux: That is so. He should have examined it at the godown.

He went on to remark that in most shops there was a notice asking people to count their change. If one found a mistake and went back the shopkeeper was not bound to pay. All the markings and wrappings on the boxes were removed from the goods and they could not really say whose goods they were. The plaintiffs said they were the defendants' goods. The silk was invoiced to the defendants at 28 inches, and if they had been given the opportunity of seeing the goods at once plaintiffs could have said whether they were the right goods or not. Plaintiff did not call for a representative of the defendants to be there to see the goods measured. The tin-lined cases were opened, all the pieces unrolled, and they at once became second hand goods.

His Honour suggested that plaintiff would have to examine the goods whether in his shop or the godown.

Mr. Vaux continued, saying it would need an expert to give an opinion as to the width of the goods. Plaintiff had said he could have taken the matter to arbitration but he did not do so. He argued that plaintiff in removing

FIVE KILLED ON S.S. FEICHING.

SCALDED TO DEATH BY ESCAPING STEAM.

Cargo Worth \$200,000.

Five of the engine room crew of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company s.s. Feiching were killed and the ship was leached 30 miles north of Amoy on the night of January 10, when the steam line leading from the boilers to the main engines broke and flooded the engine room with live steam.

Owing to the fact that the vessel is not equipped with a wireless outfit, it was some time before the news of the disaster got abroad. The boat was first found by a Chinese cruiser, which reported to the head office in Shanghai by wireless.

The s.s. Yushun belonging to the China Merchants was directed to go to the rescue of the Feiching and lighten the cargo so that she may be refloated.

There is no record of any foreign passengers being aboard the wrecked ship, but it is known that there were several Chinese passengers.

A message from the China Merchants office in Swatow stated that a motor launch with a Red Cross detachment had returned from the beached vessel with the mail, a baby which was born aboard and five corpses. The message further states that the Feiching is in no immediate danger and that all the passengers and the remainder of the crew are safe.

The telegram also states that the cargo has not been injured as the boat is resting on soft bottom and the holds have not sprung any leaks. The cargo consisted of general goods worth in the neighbourhood of £15,000.

The vessel was driven ashore by the wind and tides after she became helpless, owing to the breakdown of the steam line. The disaster is similar to that aboard the U. S. destroyer Noa on September 7, in which three men were killed when a steam line broke and flooded the engine room with steam. In both cases escape from the room was practically impossible and the men were burned to death as the live steam poured on to them from the broken line before the steam stop could be closed.

Captain P. H. Vanmeter is in command of the beached vessel.

CURE OF CANCER.

DR. LEACOCK JOINS THE CRUSADE.

Toronto, Jan. 21.

Dr. Stephen Leacock, has determined to devote his fortune and his pen to the promotion of a strenuous campaign for the cure and prevention of cancer, in co-operation with the British Society for Control of Cancer.

Dr. Leacock's resolve is due to the recent death in England of his wife, after unsuccessful administration of Professor Blair-Bell's lead solution treatment.—*Reuter's American Service.*

Dr. Stephen Butler Leacock is head of the Department of Political Economy in McGill University, Montreal, and is the well-known author of essays and other literary productions, widely read on both sides of the Atlantic.

The reference is to the recently announced lead injection treatment of Dr. Bell, of Liverpool.

All marks from the goods had accepted them and therefore they could not be rejected.

Mr. Brooks contested the case set up by Mr. Vaux, and argued that the goods were not up to contract and that it was a custom in the trade not to inspect the goods until they were delivered.

His Honour reserved judgment.

BRITAIN'S FINANCES.

A FAVOURABLE BALANCE.

The Trade Outlook.

Rugby, Jan. 21.

Some estimates of Britain's balance of payments for the past year are contained in the *Board of Trade Journal* to-day. The broad conclusion arrived at is that for the year 1925, Britain's figures show a favourable balance representing an income available for investment overseas of £28,000,000.

Trade returns for the last year show that there were an excess of imports over merchandise and bullion amounting to £280,000,000 and this, together with an amount which represented an excess of Government payments made overseas, brought an apparent adverse balance of £400,000,000.

The Board of Trade estimates now published are concerned with the so-called exports for 1925 including various services such as shipping, banking and income from overseas investment. They amount in the aggregate to £420,000,000 so that the apparent adverse balance is converted into an estimated favourable balance of £28,000,000. The figures are admittedly conjectural and until later in the year they must necessarily remain so. Past experience, however, has shown that a later correction of these first estimates usually results in an increase of the amount of favourable balance.

Revised Figures.

Thus last year the estimate of net balance in the nation's favour was £28,000,000. In July that figure was revised in the light of further information and the balance became between £40,000,000 and £50,000,000.

POLISH AGITATORS.

WHOLESALE ARRESTS REPORTED.

Warsaw, Jan. 21.

During the past few days' the Polish political police have arrested several hundred Communists, alleged to be connected with Communist organisations in western Poland.—*Reuter.*

Subsequent information shows the Board of Trade to fix the amount of favourable balance for 1924 at £28,000,000 and it is stated that even that figure may be subject to further adjustment not, however, of a substantial character.

In a general review of the trade outlook the *Board of Trade Journal* says: "There is to-day a general undercurrent of confidence to which for some time we have been strangers, and although the balance of our international transactions at the end of 1925 is less favourable than it was a year ago, it is only of a character such as in itself to render impossible a considerable improvement in our capacity for competing for export trade."—*British Wireless.*

London, Jan. 21.

Notwithstanding the apparent heavy adverse balance revealed in the past few months, foreign trade statistics for Britain last year actually had a favourable balance of twenty-eight millions sterling, after allowing for invisible exports.

According to a provisional estimate in the *Board of Trade Journal*, this compares with sixty-three millions in 1924 and 153 millions in 1923.

Fresh overseas investments last year totalled eighty-eight millions sterling, contrasted with 134 millions in 1924 and 136 millions in 1923.—*Reuter.*

PROPERTY SALES.

MONGKOTSUI AND WANCHAI LOTS DISPOSED OF.

There were two property sales at the China Auction Rooms yesterday afternoon, the lots being situated in Mongkotsui and Wanchai respectively. There was a fair attendance, but the lots were knocked down with only one bid made in each case.

The first lot put up consisted of Kowloon-Inland Lots Nos. 1612 and 1615, with four houses thereon, situated in Mongkotsui and held under Crown Leases for terms of 75 years from 1916, area 1659 square feet in each lot, at an annual Crown Rent of \$8. Opening at \$16,000 the property was knocked down to Mr. Lo King-fu for \$19,500.

The second lot, situated in Wanchai, consisted of Sections C, E, and F, of Inland Lot No. 349 with 6 new messuages thereon, known as Nos. 1 to 11 Kwong Ming Street and also with 18 buildings thereon in course of construction. The property is held for the residue of the term of 999 years from the Vicar Apostolic of the Roman Catholic Church in Hongkong being the holder of the original Crown Lease. Annual Crown Rent, \$30. Area, 40,000 square feet.

A letter was read from the solicitors of the Italian Convent, that legal proceedings were pending in the matter of an encroachment of the right of way through Sections E, and F, and this may have had some effect on the bidding.

Opening at \$180,000, the lot was knocked down to the initial bid of Mr. Kwan Hong, who raised the price by \$5,000.

A SIMPLE TEST

If you wish to convince yourself which is the most popular evening newspaper and therefore the most effective advertising medium

COUNT

— THE —

"TELEGRAPHS"

ON

THE STREETS
THE TRAMS
THE FERRIES
EVERYWHERE

OUR ADVERTISEMENT SERVICE
WITH FREE ILLUSTRATIONS IS AT YOUR DISPOSAL.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

Homesick

By Blosser



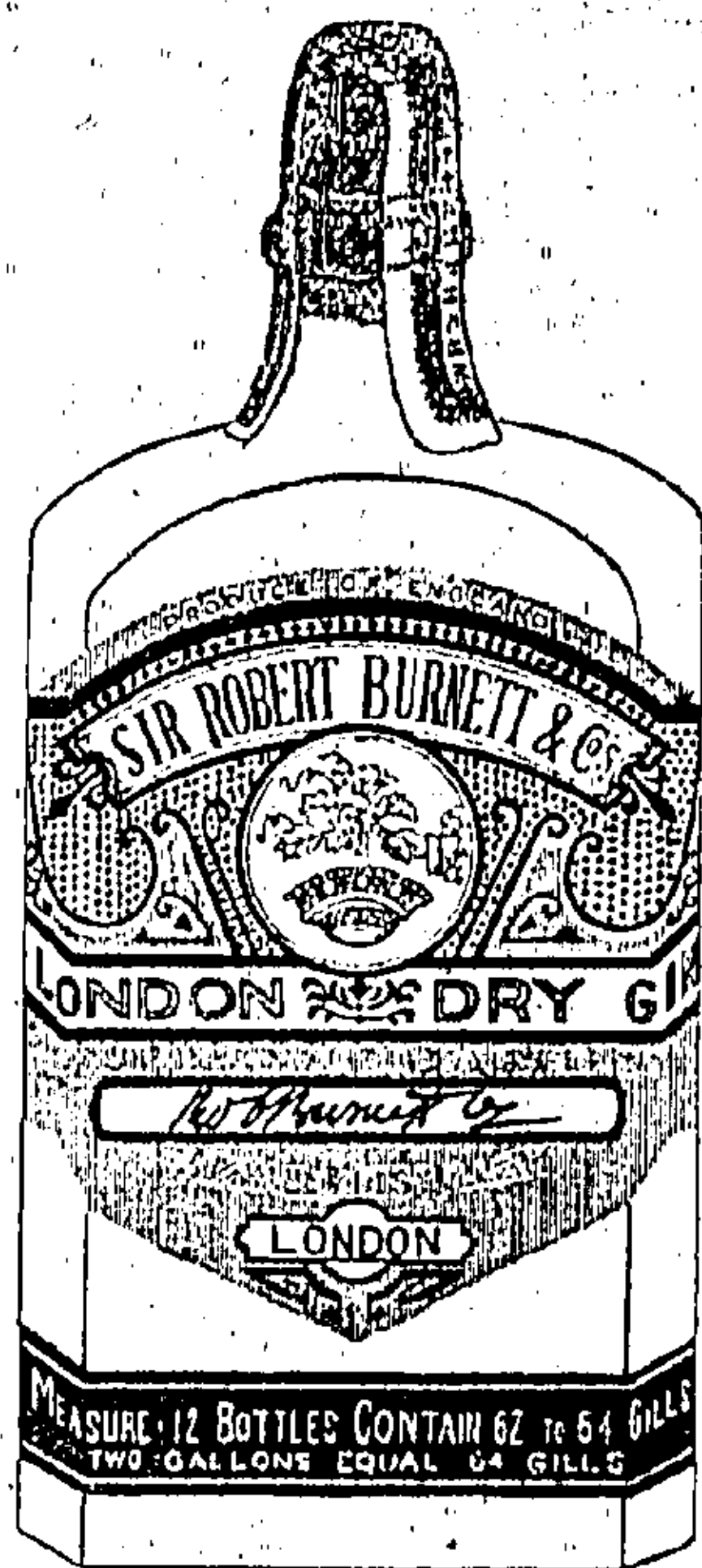
DO YOU LIKE CHOCOLATE PEPPERMINT CREAMS? A FRESH SHIPMENT MANUFACTURED BY CAILLER'S HAS JUST ARRIVED YOU CAN BUY THEM AT LANE, CRAWFORD'S, CAFE WISEMAN OR THE BLUE BIRD STORE.

BURNETT'S FAMOUS LONDON DRY GIN

Gives that Distinctive
Excellence to a
Cocktail.

Sole Agents:
A. S. WATSON
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WINE AND SPIRIT
MERCHANTS.



The Greatest Piano Value is the MOUTRIE

Liberal Discount for Cash, or small
Monthly Instalments

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CHATER ROAD.

BUSINESS as USUAL

Our Ladies' Department is now
situated on the First Floor of our
Main Store, Ice House Street.

New Shipments have arrived,
and we again have a full
selection of all kinds of smart
Ladies' Wear.

PHONE 4507.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

PYRENE.

THE BRITISH FIRE
EXTINGUISHER.



SAVES
LIFE,
KILLS
FIRE.
Protect
your
Home
by
Installing
PYRENE
TO-DAY.
Inspection
Invited
at

Mustard & Co., Ltd.
16-17, Connaught Road Central.
Phone Central 1186

The Telegraph.

FRIDAY, JAN. 22, 1926.

SOUTH CHINA RAILWAYS.

Recent reports to hand indicate that attention is at present being paid to the matter of the completion of the Canton section of the Canton-Hankow Railway—a project which is of the highest importance to Canton and South China generally. Nothing is said, however, as to the source from which the funds are to be derived for pushing forward with this work, matters having apparently not got that far as yet. The completion of this railway has been talked about for more years than we care to remember, but unfortunately no actual progress is made towards that desirable end. When the day comes on which there is through railway connection between South and Central China over this route, we may look for great developments in this part of the world. Unhappily, the history of railways in South China, as in other parts of the country, has not been such as to warrant the hope that they are likely in the near future to be placed on a satisfactory financial basis. To take the case of the Yueh-Han Railway, for example, it is stated that, in the past, Tuchen or other high officials have exacted therefrom the payment of no less a sum than three thousand dollars daily, whilst from the Samshui Railway the daily exaction has come to two thousand dollars. Big sums have also been secured regularly from these two railways by other officials, in addition to which the military have not been in the habit of paying fares, but have, indeed, imposed heavy charges monthly for the protection of the lines. This is not all. In the case of some of the railways, the supply of coal has been the special prerogative of the directorate commission on purchases has been divided between the managements and staffs, whilst station officials, engineers and others have also profited by various forms of exploitation. Under conditions such as these, it is not difficult to realise why it is that so many of China's railways are in a parlous situation. In some instances, hopes of obtaining further money have been raised by suggestions to make additional calls on shareholders, but it is not surprising to hear that such proposals are

resented, seeing that there is no guarantee of better and more honest administration in the future. Neither can the matter of foreign loans be considered unless and until the whole system of management is changed. The Canton Government is now promising that it will wage ruthless war against all forms of corruption in Kwangtung Province, and we can only hope that it is sincere in its declarations. With the existing railways and many other institutions it can soon prove its bona fides, and once a real start is made, we have little doubt that the effects would, regret most favourably on such an issue as the much-needed completion of the Canton-Hankow Railway.

First Things, First.

It is indeed regrettable that, owing to the frequent changes of the personnel of China's diplomatic institutions, the matter of the rendition of the Mixed Court in Shanghai, has had to be left in abeyance. Everybody was agreed in principle that the Mixed Court had to be changed, but just when matters were ripe for proper negotiation and the settlement of details, a political storm broke over Peking and made a continuation with the project out of the question for the time being. We notice, however, that Dr. Wang Chung-hsi has suggested that the Mixed Court should be reformed but left to function with foreign officials co-operating with Chinese in court affairs until such time as the rendition can be properly carried out. Opposition has been raised to the proposal, however, and certain Chinese of Shanghai have sent an urgent petition to Peking requesting the Government to give its early attention to the question of rendition, so that the will of the people in China may be respected. It is to be hoped that the telegram will help those in Peking to think seriously of the country's affair as well as of their own. Like so many other of China's problems, this matter of Shanghai's Mixed Court bids fair to be interminably dragged out because of the instability of the politicians in Peking. It has been said so often that, one hesitates to urge the view that China's greatest need is that of a stable and effective central government, and yet it is so obviously above all else in importance that the thought cannot be suppressed in the consideration of any one of the manifold problems awaiting solution in this vast land of wonderful opportunities. If our Chinese friends would only do a little more earnest work in setting their house in order, the outside world would be all the more ready to listen to their pleas of astounding variety.

HURRYING EAST.

DR. BALME'S ADVICE
WANTED.

London, Jan. 21.

In response to a request by the Standing Committee of the Conference of British Missionary Societies that he should reach Peking in time for the Treaty Revision Conference for the purposes of consultation, Dr. Harold Balme, President of Shantung Christian University has sailed for China, via America.—*Reuter*.

EXCHANGE RATES.

Rugby, Jan. 21.

To-day's exchange rates are as follow:
Paris 130 1/4
New York 48 3/4
Brussels 107
Geneva 25 1/2
Amsterdam 12 3/4
Milan 120 1/2
Berlin 18 1/2
Stockholm 18 1/2
Copenhagen 19 1/2
Oslo 23 1/2
Vienna 34 1/2
Frankfurt 184
Hamburg 193 1/2
Madrid 24 1/2
Lisbon 34 1/2
Rio 7 1/2
Buenos Aires 40 1/2
Bombay 170 3/16
Shanghai 3/0
Hongkong 2/4
Yokohama 1/10 1/4
Silver: Spot 30 13/16; forward

DAY BY DAY.

EVERYTHING IS POSSIBLE IF
YOU HAVE ONE PERSON TO BELIEVE IN YOU.—*Ian Maclaren*.

The weather forecast for tomorrow is N.E. winds, fresh and cloudy.

One British case of diphtheria was reported in the Colony on Wednesday.

At six o'clock this morning the temperature in Shanghai was 25 and in Hongkong 52 degrees.

Stan Hill's football cartoon, which appears to-morrow, will deal with the Lai Wah Cup final.

The Fanling Hounds are to meet at Mr. Potts' bungalow to-morrow at 2.30 p.m., and at Lok-guohau cross-roads at 10.30 a.m. on Sunday.

Much interest is being taken in a proposed mock trial which is to be held at the Y.M.C.A. building in Kowloon on the evening of the 29th instant.

At the Marine Court this morning the mistress of a passenger boat was fined \$5 for mooring to the s.s. Hydrangea, whilst the vessel was under way.

The final of the Shanghai Junior Golf Club championship was played at Hongkew Park on Sunday over 36 holes, and resulted in a win for C. H. Hopkins by the narrow margin of 2 up and 1 to play.

The master of the s.s. Kaybor reports having picked up the crew of ten of the Japanese fishing motor boat "Iyo Maru". The boat was abandoned in Lat. 31.55 N., Long. 128.24 E., with two anchors down.

The lecture on February 1st at the Helena May Institute will be "The Story of Heligoland before and after the War", and not "Heavier-than-Air-Craft" as advertised. It is hoped that the latter lecture will be given at a later date.—*Advt.*

The s.s. Pong Tong returned from the South Seas yesterday. Capt. Arthur, of Messrs. Carmichael and Clarke, who has been on a holiday, was on board. The Pong Tong was "lost" on her way to Keelung, but eventually turned up at Manila.

A passenger, who was arrested on board the s.s. Amakusa Maru in possession of one automatic pistol, two guns and 378 rounds of ammunition, was charged at the Kowloon Police Court this morning, and, pleading guilty, the defendant was fined \$500, with the alternative of six months' hard labour.

Amongst the Belgianland tourists is a noted visitor in the person of Lady Baker, widow of the late Sir George Sherston Baker, former County Court Judge and Recorder of Barnstable and Bideford, who was a well-known authority on international law, having written several treatises on the subject.

The 1926 issue of the Directory and Blotter issued by the South China Morning Post, Ltd., is to hand. This is the 23rd volume, and it is in every respect up-to-date. Besides the business section, there is a Peak Directory, as well as much useful local information. No business office should be without this familiar directory, the price of which is \$3.

Last week-end Shanghai lost a well-known resident in the person of Mr. P. A. Crosthwaite, who after a long residence in China has just left for home. Few men in Shanghai have been associated with the tea trade so long as has Mr. Crosthwaite, and he was almost as equally well-known in Hankow as here. He had been in the firm of Messrs. Dodwell & Co. for a considerable time, and as head of their tea department occupied a leading place in the tea export trade of the port.

The late Mr. George Benjamin Dodwell, chairman of Dodwell & Co., Ltd., who left estate of the gross value of £77,860, with net personally £70,951, left £500 to the London Orphan School, Watford; his shares in the Watford Association Football Co. to the directors for the benefit of the club; his shares in the Herts. Bowling Club to the directors for the benefit of the members; £500 to his secretary, Henry George Howard; £100 each to Katharine Martin, maid, and Hugh White, chauffeur, if still in his employ.

WORKERS' QUARREL.

SEQUEL IN POLICE COURT.

An alleged assault on a foreman of the Tak Cheung Company, by coolies engaged in work at the junction of Shing Wong Street and Hollywood Road, was the subject of a charge which was heard by Major C. Willson at the Central Police Court this morning, when a Chinese was charged with assault.

The complainant said while he was superintending the work, the defendant, along with some others, approached him, and smacked him in the face. Each of the men had an iron bar in his hands, so he (witness), ran away. They chased him, and assaulted him. He managed to get home and called in a doctor.

The defendant said the coolies were going to drink tea when someone shouted "Thief." The complainant ran away, and they, thinking he was the thief, chased him but could not catch him.

Another Chinese was then charged with unlawful possession of an offensive weapon, an iron bar.

Sergt. Britain, who was called to the scene of the assault, went to see the complainant at Upper Lascar Row, and found that he had been treated by a Chinese doctor. He later found the defendant at eleven o'clock at night with a big iron bar and a torch. He suspected that the defendant was concerned in the assault, but it could not be proved.

The defendant said he used the iron bar for a hammer to knock nails in doors.

The Magistrate reserved his decision until ten o'clock to-morrow morning, in both cases.

IN MOROCCO.

SUBMISSIONS STILL
CONTINUE.

Paris, Jan. 21.

General Naubin has transferred his command in Morocco to General Boichut. Operations in the Taza region are being successfully developed. The submissions continue, chiefly Caid Ali, Abde Selem, an influential lieutenant of Abd el krim, thus giving scope to political action in the Zeroual tribe.—*Indopacifi.*

FRENCH TRADE.

FIGURES FOR 1925.

Paris, Jan. 21.

A return of trade for 1925, shows that imports reached 44 milliards of francs, for 47 million tons, an increase of 4 milliards of francs and a decrease of 9 million tons as compared with 1924; exports reached 45 milliards, 500 million of francs, for 30 million tons, an increase of 4 milliards of francs and 800 thousand tons as compared with 1924.—*Indopacifi.*

OIL IN PAPUA.

GEOLOGICAL PARTY'S
REPORT.

Sydney, Jan. 21.

The leader of a geological party which has returned from Papua reports that indications of oil in the Vanimo district exceeded expectations. Another expedition is planned later to begin boring operations.—*Reuter*.

SYRIAN CAMPAIGN.

MORE AEROPLANES AND
TANKS.

Paris, Jan. 21.

Contrary to certain rumours, there is no question of an increase of the effective forces in Syria. The military authorities have only asked for more material, aeroplanes and tanks.—*Indopacifi.*

LOCARNO PACTS.

BELGIUMS RATIFICATION.

Brussels, Jan. 21.

The Chamber by 124 votes to 4 and with four abstentions adopted the Bill ratifying the Locarno agreement.—*Reuter*.

LIBERALS & LABOUR.

COMMENT ON MR. LLOYD
GEORGE'S SPEECH.

Rugby, Jan. 21.

Mr. Lloyd George's speech at Carnarvon yesterday, in which he declared that the Liberal Party would not negotiate an alliance with the Labour Party, but would strive to increase its own strength, is the subject of varied comment to-day.

Mr. Ammon, who was a member of the late Labour Government, declared that he did not think there could ever be a coalition of Liberal and Labour, but he believed some of the Liberals would come over to the Labour Party.

Commander Kenworthy, who is one of the leading younger Liberals, declared in favour of an immediate active working arrangement between the Labour and Liberal Parties in preparation for the formation of an alternative Government. "He is reported to have added 'We cannot go on with the Conservative Party in power and no strong alternative Government. If certain leaders stand in the way, we will find a means of getting over that.'—*British Wireless*."

STOLEN SILK.

SHOPLIFTER GETS TWO
MONTHS.

A Chinese, who was charged before the second Magistrate at the Central Police Court this morning, with the larceny of eleven yards of silk, valued at \$22, from an Indian shop at 132, Wellington Street, on December 21st, was sent to prison for two months with hard labour.

From the evidence it appeared that the defendant walked into the shop to buy some silk, and when he was shown patterns, he managed to put some of it under his coat, and, saying that he had decided not to buy any, walked out of the shop. The silk was missed as he was leaving the shop, and on being stopped it fell from under his coat.

GERMAN CABINET.

THE COMPLETE LIST.

Berlin, Jan. 21.

The final composition of the Cabinet is as follows:
Chancellor:—Dr. Luther.
Foreign Affairs:—Dr. Stresemann.
Minister of Interior:—Herr Kuhl (Democrat).
Minister of Finance:—Herr Reinhold (Democrat).
Minister of Public Economy:—Herr Curtius (Peoples).
Minister of Labour:—Dr. Braun, (Centre).
Minister of Justice:—Herr Marx, (Centre).
Minister of the Reichswehr:—Herr Gessler.
Minister of Posts:—Herr Stirling, (Peoples).

U. S. AND RUBBER.

WAR DEPARTMENT CHARTS
AREAS.

Washington, Jan. 21.

Impressed by the gravity of the crude rubber situation from the viewpoint of defence, the War Department has charted four areas where it advocates plantations; namely, Central America, and Porto Rico in South America, East Africa, and the Philippines.

Seattle, Jan. 21.

Mr. H. S. Firestone, the son of the tyre magnate is leaving for Africa, via the Far East, for the purpose of superintending rubber plantations in Liberia. He said that rubber could be produced in Liberia at a cost of twenty cents per pound.—*Reuter's American Service*.

FAMOUS SCIENTIST.

CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS.

Paris, Jan. 21.

The President, M. Doumergue, presided at a special meeting of French Civil Engineers to celebrate the centenary of the founding of the science of thermodynamics, by the famous French physicist, Nicolas Sadi Carnot.—*Indopacifi.*

THE SUNKEN JARDINE STEAMER "TUNGSHING."

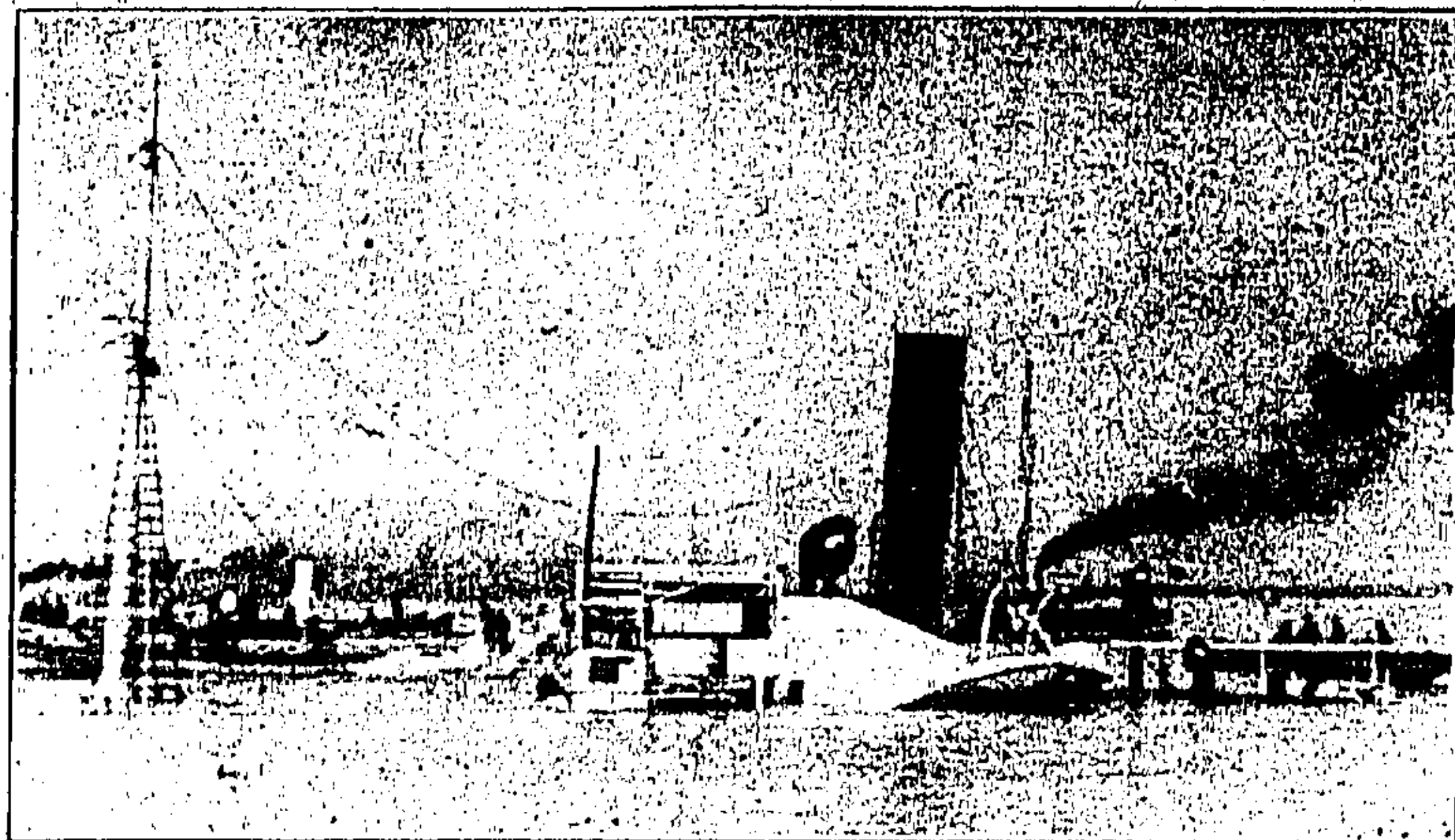


Photo shows the Indo-China S. N. Company's steamer Tungshing lying sunk off Black Point, twelve miles from Shanghai, after collision with the Empress of Asia. (By courtesy Mr. Paul Jennings, of the S.S. Belgoland publicity staff).

AT THE MAGISTRACY.

A PEEP INTO MR. LINDSELL'S COURT.

A morning spent at one of the local police courts is not devoid of interest for the newcomer fresh to the humour and ways of the Orient. Usually one of the busiest public departments in the Colony, the Magistracy has suffered an appreciable dropping off in its clientele lately, owing to prevailing conditions. Not without a good reason was Mr. R. E. Lindsell presented with a pair of white gloves by a contented Police Chief the other day, and this morning as far as his Court was concerned, the list of cases contained only minor offences. As usual, a number of offending hawkers took first place in the roll-call.

The first case called brought out two old women as defendants on a charge of cutting trees from the hillside. Their joint explanation was that it was only a very small quantity that was being appropriated. "You call 80 catties a small quantity?" asked Mr. Lindsell, as he imposed a fine of \$20 on each of these aged delinquents.

A Chinese youth of sturdy build was asked why he obstructed the pavement at Saiwanho with his baskets of curdled beans. The reason was given by a constable, from whose statement it would appear that lately the inhabitants of Saiwanho had shown a decided partiality for curdled beans as an article of food. A rivalry was thus set up amongst hawkers in the local market, with the result that one or two were gradually edged on to the pavement.

The offender in this case was in the midst of a laboured explanation when it was cut short with a terse "33 fine" from the Magistrate.

The Western district has long been over-run with unlicensed hawkers and the like, and a Sanitary Inspector yesterday secured one of these offenders in the act of crying "Mai Kai." To the uninformed it may be explained that this man dealt in poultry, and the cry is the orthodox one adopted by those in this business. The Sanitary Inspector in question, in giving evidence, said he stopped to listen for a repetition of the cry before he would make the arrest. Regretting later that he should betray himself to the inspector, the offender, according to the witness, "had a guilty look on his face. He turned his back towards me and attempted to cover the basket of chickens with his body." But it was too late. A fine of \$15 was inflicted by the Magistrate, who before this, had occasion to check the loquaciousness of the defendant by threatening to double the penalty.

An interpreter whose duty it is to simplify the Shantung dialect so as to make it understood by the Court, was reprimanded for not properly translating the evidence of a witness in a case in which an unlicensed hawker was charged. "It is your business to interpret what he said, and not what you think I want to know. Do be careful," admonished Mr. Lindsell sternly. Quite crestfallen, the interpreter went on to state that the hawker was seen to receive money from three customers. In this case a fine of \$10 was imposed, on the magistrate being informed

FRENCH POLITICS.

PARTY APPOINTMENTS.

Paris, Jan. 21. The Senatorial Group of the Left Democrats has elected its Committee. M. Bienvenu Martin was elected President, M. Cuminal and M. Potierin, vice-presidents, replacing M. Henri Berenger, and M. Leon Perrier.

M. Hervey has been elected president of the Left Republicans, and M. Chaumet, president of the Radical Democratic Union. — *Indopacifi.*

by Sergeant F. T. James that the hawker had been previously fined for the same offence committed at the very same place.

To win, apparently, the sympathy of the Magistrate a woman charged with a similar offence, brought up her whole family which she ranged alongside her before his Worship. The strategy was without effect, as an order to pay a fine of \$4 came from the Bench.

Next on the list was a poultry vendor, who came from West Point. This man was charged with selling without a licence and with overcrowding the crates, with the result that one of the chickens broke a leg and had to be killed by the police.

The defendant complained, on being questioned as to a number of previous convictions, that he had always been refused a licence every time he had made an application for one at the Hawkers' Department.

"You are an able-bodied man, you can work," replied the Magistrate, as he imposed a fine of \$25 on the two charges.

A shop foki next came before the Magistrate on a charge of misappropriating a cheque for \$1,950. Sergeant McEwen said that the cheque had passed to another man by whom it was cashed. The money in its turn passed into the possession of yet another man. A sort of vicious circle, it was remarked. Hearing was adjourned until next week.

A man caught by a revenue officer in possession of a small quantity of opium handed over \$500 as bail, and is now no doubt thinking that he is fortunate in getting off the hands of the law in being enabled to keep away from the Court this morning. The Revenue Department, represented by Mr. George Watt, did well too, for, according to the officer, they were satisfied with the possession of this bail money and would not insist on getting a warrant for the absentee's arrest. His Worship consequently made an order for the confiscation of the money. One of those rare cases in which both the Court and the offender are satisfied.

From an opium den situated in a part of the town corresponding to the underworld of Western cities, Senior Revenue Officers yesterday unearthed four opium fiends, and produced them along with the smoking paraphernalia before Mr. Lindsell. All the men bore unmistakable marks of connection with the vice and were fined, the keeper being ordered to pay a sum of \$75, and the others \$3 each.

FORGED SIAMESE NOTES.

CHINESE SENT TO GAOL.

Before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, an unemployed Chinese seaman was charged with uttering 13 twenty-five Siamese banknotes and with having another ten notes of the same denomination in his possession.

For the prosecution, Sub-Inspector Hutchins said the defendant changed two of the notes into local currency on Wednesday and the following day a further batch of eleven notes was changed. The notes were all taken to bank to be rated and a foki of the money-changer was informed that the notes were forged. In the meantime, the defendant attempted to change another quantity and on receipt of information from the bank the defendant was taken into custody.

A money-changer in proving that the notes were forgeries, said they were very good imitations but the discrepancies lay in the watermark.

The defendant pleaded that he did not know the notes were not genuine. They were given to him by a friend who was employed on board a Siamese ship. Although he had been given every opportunity he was unable to find his friend, who was not on the ship when he was taken on board by the police.

His Worship pointed out to the defendant that the suspicious circumstances of the case were that the notes were tendered at different times and not all at once.

The defendant, who could not give a satisfactory explanation, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

THE MAKWAR DAM.

FORMAL INAUGURATION YESTERDAY.

Khartum, Jan. 21.

In the presence of Sir Geoffrey Archer, 200 European guests and 10,000 natives, Lord Lloyd formally inaugurated the Makwar Dam by operating a special switch in the form of a silver statuette of King Amenhemat the Third, the first known irrigator of ancient Egypt, thereby opening the sluices, after which the inflowing waters were blessed by Dr. Gwynne, Bishop of Egypt and Sudan, and by the Grand Cadi of Sudan.

In opening the Makwar Dam Lord Lloyd paid a tribute to the genius and patience of Lord Cromer, of which the Sudan was now reaping the fruits. He emphasised that Egypt need not be alarmed for the new dam would not deprive Egypt of water. He said there should now be no difficulty in reaching a settlement simply guaranteeing the needs of Egypt and simultaneously allowing the Sudan steady progress and development.

Ismail Sirry, the Egyptian Minister of Public Works was present at the ceremony, and voiced the pride of the part played by Egypt in initiating Gezira Irrigation project. He had no doubt that the water supply artificially controlled was amply sufficient for all their demands. — *Reuter.*

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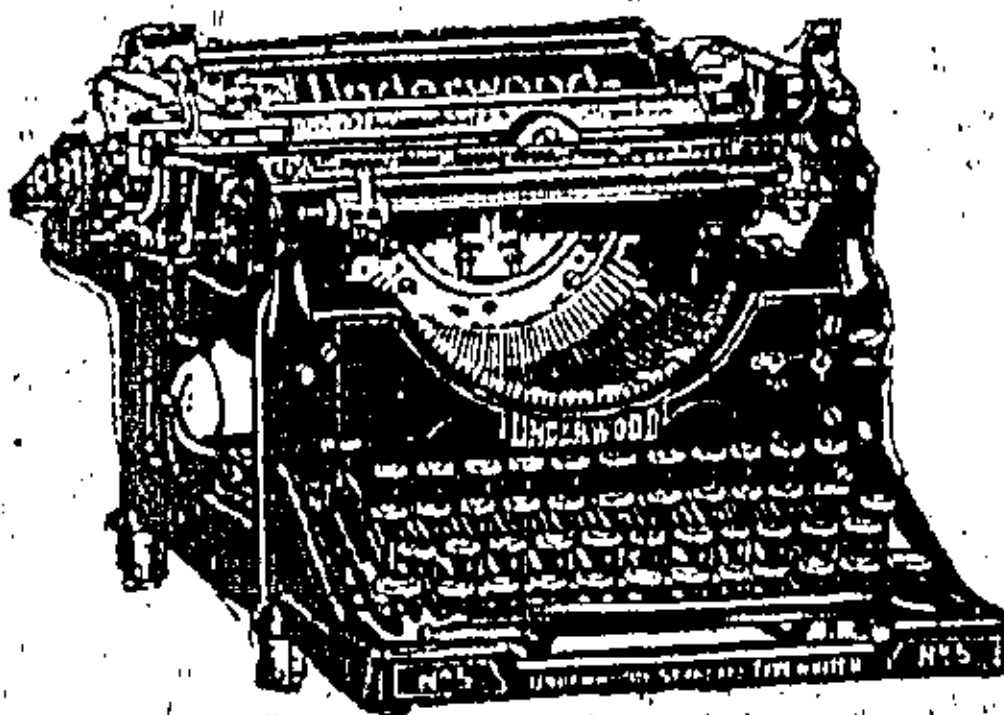
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MEXICO LAND LAW.

COMES INTO FORCE.

Mexico City, Jan. 21. The new law, regulating foreign ownership of lands, water and minerals has been gazetted and comes into force to-day. — *Reuter.*

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS.

New York, Jan. 21. The latest development in the Mexican oil and lands dispute is contained in an announcement by Mr. Guy Stevens, a director of the Association of Producers of Petroleum in Mexico, that applications for injunctions recently filed by American oil companies against the new petroleum law had been refused by the first Supernumerary Courts of Mexico. It is understood that appeals from this decision will be taken to the Supreme Court of Mexico. — *Reuter's American Service.*

Mexico City, Jan. 21. The British Minister, Mr. Esmond Ovey, has visited the American Ambassador, Mr. Sheffield, and is believed to have discussed the respective Anglo-American attitudes regarding the new alien land and petroleum laws. It is understood that these attitudes are in perfect accord. — *Reuter's American Service.*

An instance of an unusually quick delivery of mail from the United States is reported to us by Mr. Andrew Harper, the well-known Ford dealer, who received on the 20th instant, a notification from a bank at Boonton, New Jersey, dated December 31st.

FRENCH FINANCES.

DISAGREEMENTS STILL EXIST.

Paris, Jan. 21. The Finance Committee of the Chamber sat for a part of the night and found great differences of its projects as compared with those of the Government. In order to permit the Chamber to decide without delay, the Committee, charged M. Lamoureux to draw up a report.

Le Matin says the Chamber has to put to itself only a question of figures—the Treasury having need of immediate resources, which project will supply it? M. Renaudel presented a motion requesting M. Briand to say if he associates himself with the words of disagreement uttered by M. Doumergue. After a speech by M. Malvy, he withdrew the motion.

The Radical Socialist Party has met and approved the work of the Finance Committee. M. Herriot delivered a speech and proclaimed the loyalty of the Party to the engagements of 1924. — *Indopacifi.*

London.—A real cannibal island has been set up in the Zoo insect house. The inhabitants are more or less big bird-eating spiders which occasionally reach this country from the tropics, hidden amongst bananas. But they are cannibals "born and bred." It is owing to their preference for each other, rather than for the cockroaches given them as food, that each spider has to be confined in a glass jar by itself.

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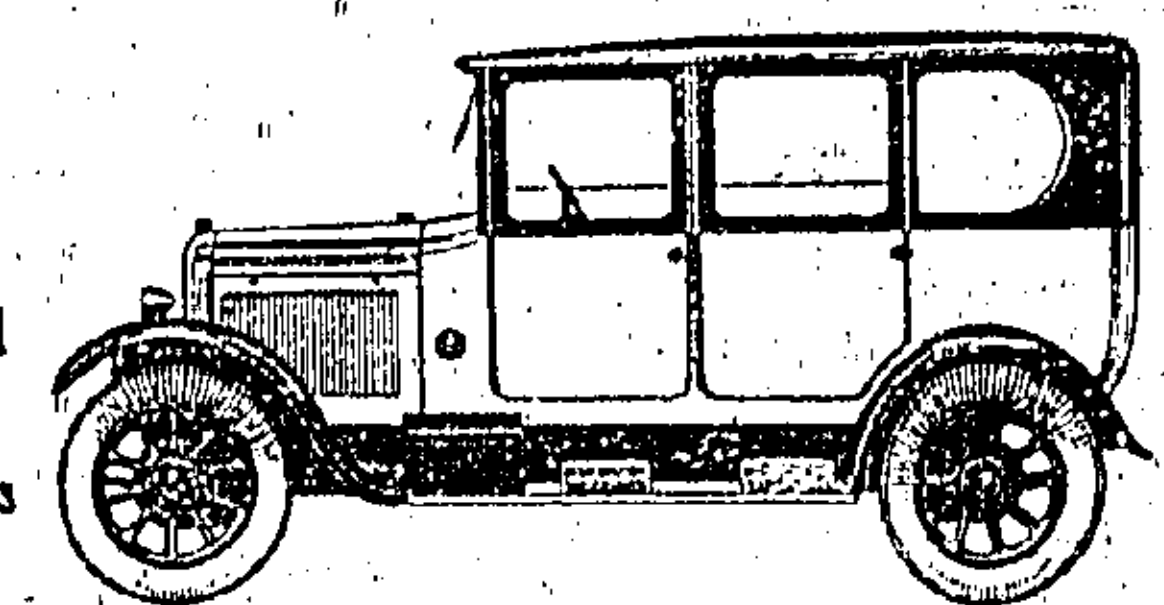
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TO-MORROW'S FOOTBALL.

INTERPORT TRIAL AND SHIELD TIES.

(By "WANDERER".)

Though the Council of the Hongkong Football Association may have spent some restless nights recently over other matters of importance, they have found time to give their first tangible sign of recognition of the fact that the Interport team is due to leave for Shanghai on February 9th, by fixing a trial match for to-morrow. There have been one or two comments in reference to the absence, from the teams, of players who are considered worthy of consideration, but the point is cleared up by the information that a further trial is fixed for the Club ground next Wednesday, after which the eleven and reserves will be chosen.

The first round of the Junior Shield is also to be played to-morrow and there are two or three League engagements in the Junior Divisions.

The fixture list is as follows:

Interport trial.

Whites v. Colours—Kowloon—4 p.m.

Junior Shield—1st Round.

Kowloon v. China "A"—Kowloon—2.30

Club v. University "A"—Club—2.30

University "B" v. Drums—Sookumpoo—2.30

Junior Division "A".

St. Joseph's v. Surrey Res.—St. Jos.—4 p.m.

The trial teams for the match at Kowloon have evidently been picked with the idea of pitting what is considered the strongest attack against the strongest defence, to which a similar observation applies.

It matters very little which of the sides proves the scorer of the most goals, individual form being the aspect from which the match will be judged. It is rather surprising to see Leung Yuk-tong, essentially a right half, occupying a position on the opposite wing, and it may be said that there are one or two players fielded who have scant chances of selection next Wednesday.

The teams are:

Whites: Clark, Wynne, Bishop, Mitchell, Sims and Leung Yuk-tong; Taylor, Forsyth, Hamerstone, Suen Kam-shun and Brown.

Colours: Rodger, Wheeler and Xaxier; McGreavey, Stewart and Bristow; Charlesworth, Howard, Gosano, Butler, and Mackleworth.

There is sufficient quality brought together in one game to ensure a really worth while exhibition, and on paper form the Whites should win.

The most interesting of the three Shield ties is also at Kowloon, preceding the Interport trial game. China "A" have twice beaten Kowloon Reserves in the league tournament, each time by the only goal. Kowloon Reserves do not derive the same material advantages from playing at home as do their seniors, but they have a side likely to do well in a Shield game and I should not be surprised to see them lower the colours of South China "A". If they do so it will be a real feather in their cap for the Chinese second eleven are so far unbeaten.

On the Club ground the Club Reserves are due to meet the University "A" side—the University have entered two teams in the Shield Competition—and it will have the effect of showing what material difference there is in the football in the two sections of the Junior Division of the League. The Club are at present lying at a loose end at the foot of the "A" Section and the University are doing quite well at the "B" Section. The University should win.

The other tie is at Sookumpoo where the Drums should find little difficulty in disposing of the University second eleven. Of course one never can tell but one naturally assumes that the first eleven is the better of two teams entered by the same club and I would, were I a betting man, back the Drums to beat the University first team.

The Surrey Reserves meet St. Joseph's in a league fixture, and they should consolidate their posi-

RUGBY.

TO-MORROW'S IMPORTANT MATCH.

(By "OVAL".)

Those spectators who were lucky enough to be present at Happy Valley a week ago last Saturday, when the Royal Navy played the Club in the first game of the Rugby Cup were treated to what must have been one of the best games ever seen in this Colony. Lammer's try in the first half, brought forth the applause of both Navy and Club supporters, and things looked good for the Club when they held a lead by five points to nil at half-time. When the Navy scored a penalty goal (three points) and also an unconverted try, the Navy's supporters' hopes had a new lease of life, the score standing at six points to five in favour of the Navy. The height of excitement was reached when Forsyth got across the Navy line to score a try for the Club five minutes from time. The Club thus came out winners by eight points to six.

I think I am right in saying that before the war, the Club made more or less a habit of carrying off the "Rugby Cup," but then there were such "veterans" as the Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang, Mr. C. C. Stark, Mr. "Tam" Pearce, Mr. F. G. Hall, Mr. H. S. Rouse, Mr. H. G. Hegarty and Mr. E. W. Hamilton. In those days there was always a triangular "tournament" between the Navy, Army and Club, but during the past three years the Army has been unable to put a fifteen into the field.

Since the War, the Cup has been stationed on H. M. S. Tamar by reason of the fact that the Navy has been able to put a stronger team into the field than any other of the competitors, but this year it looks as if the "Silent Service" will have to go the whole hog and then some if they wish the honour to be theirs.

The position to date is that the Club, having won the first game against the Navy and there being no Army team, will have to win or draw on Saturday in order to win the Cup for this season. In the event of a win by the Navy there will have to be a re-play. I hear that the Navy are sparing no pains in order to field a side absolutely fit to battle for the honour of the service. The Club's first win was by a very narrow margin, and there are many who think that a draw would have been a better result. Saturday's game will undoubtedly be keen and should attract a large crowd. The kick-off is at 4 p.m. on the Hongkong Football Club's ground.

The teams to take the field (with their numbers) are as follows:

Royal Navy:—Tel. Mortimer (Ambrose) 1; Lieut. Nicholson (Petersfield) 2; Lieut. Com. Lyle (Hawkins) 3; E. R. A. Tinker (Hermes) 4; E. R. A. Bathwell (Subs.) 5; Lieut. Grant (Hermes) 6; and Lieut. Gibbons (Hermes) 7; Lieut. Com. Bower (Hawkins) 8; P. Lieut. Husey (Hawkins) 9; Lieut. Edmonstone (Hawkins) 10; Lay Lieut. Allen (Hermes) 11; E. R. A. McTaggart (Hermes) 12; E. R. A. McDonald (Subs.) 13; Lieut. Farrell (Bluebell) 14; and A. B. Aet (Subs.) 15.

The Club:—H. J. Armstrong 1; F. G. Easterbrook 2; F. M. S. Lloyd 3; E. F. Stewart 3; and G. P. Lammer 4; J. A. D. Morrison 6; and L. P. Ralph 7; H. R. Forsyth 8; J. Ralston 9; J. Foster 10; J. C. M. Smith 11; F. Lithgow-Smith 12; R. W. Lee 13; H. Beveridge 14; and R. L. Millar 15.

Referee:—Commander. Coltart.

tion in the table by adding two points to their present total.

There are other league fixtures, I am given to understand, but they are not to hand.

PROBABLE TEAMS.

ST. JOSEPH'S: McGrann; Dr. Sopher, J. Leonard; Hyder; Mackenzie, Kent; Omar, Maher, Ward, T. Leonard, Rodrigues.

KOWLOON RESERVES: Rasmussen; Guest & Knight; Oiler, Pasco & Miles; Morris, Street, Brown, Spary & Eastman. Reserve:—Vickars.

THE FOOTBALL DISPUTE.

A CORRESPONDENT'S VIEWS.

We have received the following letter for publication:

Sir,—Your correspondent "Wanderer" expresses surprise "that the fine of \$5 and the awarding of the League points to the Police, as a result of the admitted failure of South China to turn out at the appointed venue has been annulled in common with the suspension." He takes it for granted that South China had committed a breach of Rule 8 by "failing to keep an engagement at the appointed venue."

The "appointed venue" was the ground at Sookumpoo, and the South China team turned up punctually at the appointed time. True, the League Secretary ordered it otherwise. But until it can be conclusively proved that Rule 8 gives him arbitrary power to fix any ground on which a particular match is to be played, in spite of previous arrangement, and without objection to the ground already fixed from one of the teams concerned, a case against the South China has not been established. It is unfortunate that the greater question of suspension and the more obvious case of the Secretary's acting beyond his authority in this respect have placed the other question in the background. A thorough discussion, and some definite ruling would eliminate "misunderstandings" in future. In the absence of any express provision in the League rules as to on which ground a particular match is to be played, we must look to general understanding and Shield Competition rules for guidance. Here we find that the home team always has the choice of ground.

The Council are acting on legal advice. They ought to get their legal adviser's opinion as to the scope of the Secretary's power about arranging grounds if they had not done so already. Their resolution No. 3, which says that the appeal must stand, would lead one to think that advice on this point has been obtained. The appeal is on all counts, and if the appeal stands, it is an admission that South China had not failed to turn up at the appointed venue at Sookumpoo.—Yours, etc.

JOHN KANSON.

Hongkong, Jan. 22, 1926.

GOLF CHALLENGE.

ABE MITCHELL BACKED FOR £500.

London, Jan. 21.

The proprietors of the paper *Golf Illustrated* intimate that they are willing to back Abe Mitchell for £500 match play in Great Britain over 72 holes, against any American. Should this be accepted the match is to be played in June or July, and should there be more than one American to accept, Mr. Fowles, the American Golf President, Mr. Gardner, Captain of the Walker Cup team, and Mr. Rice, Editor of the paper, *American Golfer* will be asked to select the opponent.—*Reuter*.

1928 OLYMPIAD.

HOLLAND GETTING READY.

Amsterdam, Jan. 21.

The Municipal Council has voted a sum of 200,000 florins for the construction of a Stadium in connection with the 1928 Olympiad.—*Reuter*.

FENG WANTED BACK.

KUOMINCHUN ADVISED TO RECALL HIM.

Peking, Jan. 21.

It is stated in Cabinet Circles that Sun Yueh has circularised the Kuominchun leaders, advocating Feng Yu-shiang's recall to the political stage, in view of the reappearance of Fengtien troops inside the wall.—*Reuter*.

ALCOHOL CONTROL.

INDO-CHINA DEGREE.

Paris, Jan. 21.

The Gazette publishes a decree approving the order of 30th October last modifying the control of alcohol in Indo-China.—*Indo-pacif.*

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Manager.

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Paid-up Capital - - - 5,000,000

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S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
LAMORE	5,252	21 Jan. 4 p.m.	S'pore, P'ang, C'bo & B'bay
KHVEER	9,114	23 Jan. noon	M'les, Casablanca, London & Antwerp
ALIPORE	5,273	1st Feb. noon	Singapore & Bombay
DELTA	8,097	4th Feb.	S'pore, P'ang, C'bo & B'bay
MALWA	10,941	6th Feb.	Marseilles & London
KARMAIA	9,128	20th Feb.	M'les, London & Antwerp
MANT'A	10,902	6th March	Marseilles & London
KASHAIR	8,985	13th March	M'les, London & Antwerp
KHIVA	9,135	20th March	M'les, L'don & Antwerp
MORRA	10,918	3rd April	Marseilles & London
DEVANHA	8,155	17th April	M'les, L'don & Antwerp
KALVAN	9,144	21st April	M'les, L'don & Antwerp
MAGEONTA	11,069	1st May	Marseilles & London
KASHGAR	9,105	15th May	Marseilles & London

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers & Cargo to Constantinople, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by Steamers of the Khedivial Mail S.S. Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

TAKADA	6,949	20 Jan. 1 p.m.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
SANTHIA	8,500	4th Feb.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
TILAWA	10,006	19th Feb.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
TALAMA	8,018	2nd Feb.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ST. ALBANS	4,500	3rd Feb.	Manila, Sandakan, Thurs.
TANDA	6,958	3rd Feb.	Island, Townsville, B'bane.
ARAFURA	6,000	7th April	S'pore and Melbourne

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The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via the Panama Canal.

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KARMAIA	9,128	24 Jan. d'light	S'hai, Moji & Kobe.
TILAWA	10,000	25 Jan. d'light	Amoy, S'hai, Kobe & Osaka
TALAMBIA	8,018	2nd Feb.	Shanghai & Kobe
MANTUA	10,902	6th Feb.	S'hai, Moji & Kobe
KASHMIR	8,805	6th Feb.	S'hai & Kobe

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
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Vessel.	Due Hongkong.	Vessel.	Leaves Hongkong.
GLENIFFER	23rd Jan.	CARNARVONSHIRE	10 a.m. 24th Jan.
GLENUGLE	10th Feb.	GLENSHIEL	31st Jan.
GLENAMU	23rd Feb.	PENROCKSHIRE	17th Feb.
GLENHARRY	4th Mar.	GLENIFFER	9th Mar.
GLENSHANE	21st Mar.	GLENIFFER	9th Mar.

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This Vessel will sail hence on
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FOR

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AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall S.S. Co., Ltd.)

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S.S. "YANGTSE"	via Suez Canal	19th Jan.
S.S. "CITY OF BEDFORD"	via Suez Canal	28th Jan.
S.S. "OANFA"	via Suez Canal	7th Feb.
S.S. "CITY OF RANGOON"	via Suez Canal	16th Feb.

* Calls at New York first.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option Subject to change without notice.

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On Thursday, Friday, Saturday & Sunday, the 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th January respectively, sailings of s.s. "TAISHAN" will be 8 a.m. from Hongkong and 3 p.m. from Macao.



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YOKOHAMA MARU ... Thursday, 28th Jan at 11 a.m.

KAGA MARU ... Saturday, 20th Feb.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore & Ports.

ATSUTA MARU ... Saturday, 30th Jan at 11 a.m.

KASHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 13th Feb.

HAKONE MARU ... Saturday, 27th Feb.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM & Ports.

LIVERPOOL via ADEN & MARSEILLES GLASGOW

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday 24th Feb at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Mar.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON ... ANAMA.

CALCUTTA MARU ... Tuesday, 2nd Feb.

SAKETOTO MARU ... Saturday, 20th Feb.

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town.

KAMARURA MARU ... End of Feb.

HOMBAY via Singapore & Colombo.

MURORAN MARU ... Saturday, 23rd Jan.

HAKATA MARU ... Saturday, 30th Jan.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

KANGAWA MARU ... Saturday, 30th Jan.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 17th Jan.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

SUWA MARU ... Thursday, 28th Jan.

FADO MARU ... Thursday, 28th Jan.

NAGANO MARU ... Saturday, 30th Jan.

TOBA MARU ... Tuesday, 2nd Feb.

FUSHIMI MARU ... Monday, 8th Feb.

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S.S. "ROSANDRO" ... Sails about 11th Mar.

S.S. "FIUME-L" ... Sails about 11th Apr.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

M.V. "ESQUILINO" ... Sails about 2nd Feb.

S.S. "VENEZIA" ... Sails about 15th Mar.

S.S. "ROSANDRA" ... Sails about 12th Apr.

S.S. "FIUME-L" ... Sails about 13th May.

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Sails from Colombo 12th Feb.

S.S. "UMSINGO" ... Sails from Calcutta 31st Mar.

Sails from Colombo 12th Apr.

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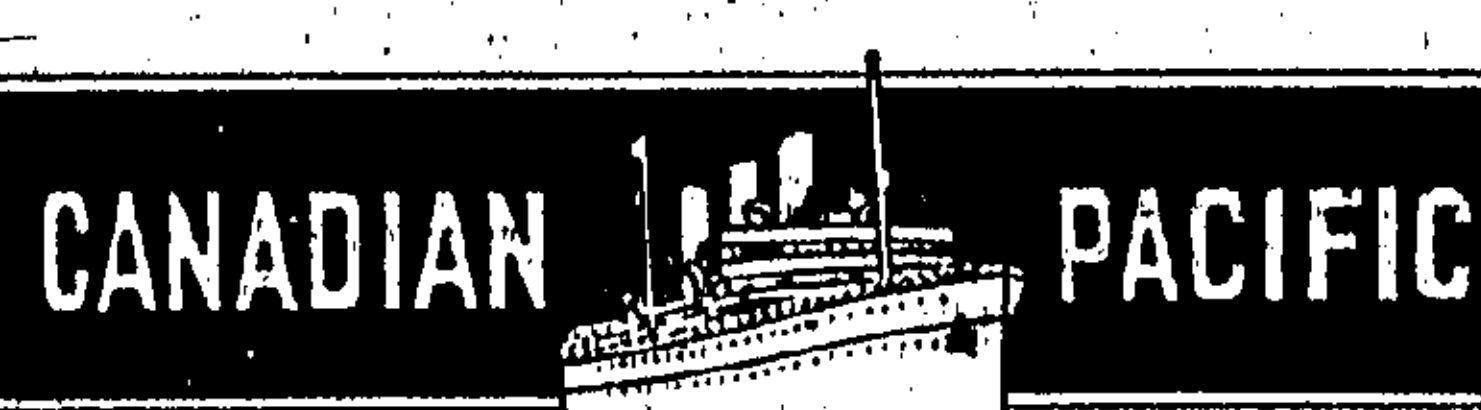
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S.S. "CITY OF LAHORE" 22nd February.

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for S'hai & Japan for M'les

AMAZONE 19th Jan.

FONTAINEBLEAU 2nd Feb.

D'ARTAGNAN 16th Feb.

ANGKOR 2nd Mar.

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NOTICE.

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Full particulars may be obtained on application to the RADIO COUNTER in the MAIN HALL of the G.P.O. and at the RADIO TELEGRAPH OFFICE, 3rd floor, GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

The RADIO TELEGRAPH OFFICE is always open for the reception and transmission of Radio Telegrams and for reporting vessels passing WAGLAN and GAP ROCK LIGHTHOUSES.

Firms or persons, who have placed standing orders with the Radio Telegraph Office for advices of vessels passing the WAGLAN and GAP ROCK LIGHTHOUSES are requested to send revised lists of vessels of which they are the owners, or agents, to the Officer-in-Charge, as early as possible.

RADIO TELEGRAPH CODE ADDRESSES FOR THE YEAR 1926 should be registered at the Radio Telegraph Office, 3rd Floor, Government Building without delay. Forms may be obtained on application.

Dutiable articles forwarded by letter post to Great Britain are liable to confiscation by the Customs. Such articles should be forwarded by parcel post only.

Radio Traffic with Canton is suspended until further notice. Interport Radio Telegrams are subject to delay. Messages in Code must have name of Code used included in text.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Date.
Shanghai	Szechuen	January 22.
Straits	Antioch	January 22.
Shanghai	Khyber	January 22.
Straits	Tilawa	January 23.
Europe via Suez (Letters & Papers)		
London 24th Dec., 1925 and Parcels		
17th Dec., 1925)	Karnala	January 24.
Straits	Suva Maru	January 25.
Australia and Manila	Changte	January 27.
Japan	Atsuta Maru	January 29.
U.S.A., Canada, Japan and Shanghai	Pres. Jackson	January 31.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	Pres. Adams	February 1.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	Siberia Maru	February 1.
Australia and Manila	Tanda	February 2.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius,	Parcels	22nd, 5 p.m.
E. & S. Africa, Egypt and Europe	Letters	Sat., Jan. 23.
via Marseilles	Registration	9.45 a.m.
	Letters	10.30 a.m.
	(Due Marseilles, 20th February)	
Typhoon	Sat., Jan. 23, 10 a.m.	
Kwangtung	Fri., Jan. 22, 2.30 p.m.	
Mentor	Fri., Jan. 22, 2.30 p.m.	
Amoy	Fri., Jan. 22, 5 p.m.	
Bangkok	Fri., Jan. 22, 5 p.m.	
Shanghai	Hydrangea	Sat., Jan. 23, 1.30 p.m.
Hainan		

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by FREDERICK PERCY FRANKLIN, at 11, Ice House Street, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

COAL COMMISSION.

THE POINTS AT ISSUE.

With regard to the coal situation, a British wireless message concerning which appears on another page, much interest was recently taken in the proceedings of the Commission which has been sitting at Home.

The first witness called—the Permanent Under Secretary for Mines—based his statements on the statistics up to the end of June last, pointed out that Great Britain still exports more coal than any other single country, but that diminished consumption and the competition of other coalfields were important factors responsible for a considerable loss of export trade. It was clear, he said, that the difficulty of obtaining British coal between 1914 and 1921 had given a sharp stimulus not only to alternative sources of coal supplies, but also to alternative fuels. It was impossible to estimate the amount of coal displaced by oil, but whereas in June, 1914, only 3 per cent. of the tonnage on Lloyd's Register used oil and 89 per cent. used coal, the proportions in the present register are 28 per cent. and 69 per cent. respectively. Moreover, ships furnished with internal combustion engines constituted no less than 48 per cent. of the total tonnage of vessels under construction in the world in June, 1925. The cost of coal production in 1913 was, he stated, 8s. 7½d. per ton, of which 6s. 4d. went in wages and 1s. 10d. in other costs, excluding royalties; to-day, it cost 16s. 8½d. to produce a ton of coal, of which wages account for 11s. 10d., and other costs, excluding royalties, 4s. 4½d. On the other hand, the industry was worked at a loss of about 3d. per ton in the first half of 1925 compared with a profit of about 1s. 6d. per ton in 1913. The number of persons employed was 1,156,000, producing at the rate of 248 million tons per annum, while during the five years 1919-23, 3,048,000 persons produced on an average 270 million tons per annum.

The Secretary of the Ministry of Labour submitted a series of tables, dealing with the relation of the wages of the miners to those of other classes of labour, and with unemployment, etc. The average earnings per shift of all persons employed in the mining industry were, he said, 63 per cent. above those of June, 1914, as compared with an increase in the weekly full time wages of adult workpeople in industry generally of about 75 per cent., but the hours of labour in the mining industry were reduced in 1919 from eight to seven per shift for underground workers, and from 51 to 58 in 1914 to 46½ per week for surface workers. In September, 1925, the number of insured contributors recorded as unemployed in the industry was 292,612 compared with 32,021 in June, 1923.

SOME PROPOSALS.

Sir Richard Redmayne dealt exhaustively with the statistics of the industry, and suggested, *inter alia*, (1) the direct sale of coal in the home market by a coalowners' selling agency, subject to some measure of State regulation; (2) the grouping of collieries, by consolidation if necessary, according to the character of the coal produced; (3) the extension of the double shift system of coal getting; (4) the restoration of the eight hour day for a period of three years; (5) the return to the 1921 wages agreement, accompanied by the owners undertaking to seek no reduction in wages in the event of the workmen voluntarily agreeing to return to an eight hour day; (6) the eventual arrangement of a wages system with minima and maxima wages based upon output, with each colliery or group of collieries constituting a separate unit, and each separate class of workmen having a separate and distinct minima and maxima range. Sir Richard disapproved of nationalisation, contending that complete freedom of action for those engaged in the management was absolutely essential to the successful conduct of so highly organized and technical an industry.

COAL PROFITS.

Dr. Lessing, the well-known analyst, suggested that the intrinsic value of raw coal could be raised by a better preparation of coal for the market, and by the conversion of coal into, or the extraction from it of, more highly priced materials. What seemed to be required, he said, was a closer adherence to standard sizes and a greater uniformity of standard in the various coalfields. There was a potential profit of £14 mil-

lions per annum in the refining of the whole output of slack coal, and Dr. Lessing expressed the view that while the complete technical success of low temperature carbonisation was in sight, provided inventors and contractors acknowledged the limitations of individual plants as regards the character and quality of coal they were capable of dealing with, the economic problem was more complex. He emphasised that low temperature carbonisation of coal as an oil producing proposition only could not succeed.

Sir Josiah Stamp gave evidence on the proportion of wages to profits in various periods, and stated that the ratio of profits to wages had been in pre-war years just over 17 per cent., whether measured by the period of ten years 1904-13 or of twenty years, 1894-1913.

Sir John Snell, chairman of the Electricity Commission, expressed the view that by far the bulk of the electricity generated in this country must always be derived from fuel, and he estimated approximately that fifteen years hence, the annual consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity would amount to 16.9 million tons compared with 8 million tons consumed in 1924-5.

The case for the factors and the merchants included certified statements showing that the profits of factors over a period of years averaged only about 3½d. per ton, and those of retailers less than 1s. per ton. The Mining Association of Great Britain attributed the present position of the industry partly to the effect of Government interference.

By the end of 1923, in spite of a reduction in the number of persons employed, the output had been restored to nearly 280 million tons and the export trade to 79 million tons. Since 1924, however, the state of the industry had gone from bad to worse, and in the three months ending July last, there was a debit balance at the rate of £8 millions per annum (or 9.66d. per ton on disposable coal), while the export trade had receded to about 45 million tons a year. The pit head cost of production on the three months ending April last amounted to 18/7.66d. compared with 9s. 5½d. in 1913, while the proceeds amounted to 18/11.32d. compared with 11s. in the pre-war year. On the other hand, it was stated that the miners' earnings per shift had increased from 6/5.64d. to 10/9.37d., although the output of coal per shift declined from 20.32 cwt. to 18.01 cwt. The proposals of the owners for the improvement of the industry have been submitted, but they have handed in a memorandum in which they calculate that on the basis of working results between May, 1924, and April, 1925, there would be saving in the cost of 1/11.60d. on disposable coal under an eight hour day system.

MINERS' WAGES.

The Miners' Federation of Great Britain stated that the money earnings in the industry in the second quarter of 1925 averaged 48/6d. per week, or 53 per cent. above the pre-war level against an increase in the cost of living of about 73 per cent., and that real earnings were, therefore, below the pre-war level. It was added that in some districts the average weekly wage was only 39s. 7d., and that there were large numbers of individual miners getting less than the average wages. It was also contended that during recent years miners' wages had fallen more disastrously than those of any other large body of workmen, and that in other large industries, wages in June last were more, and in some cases considerably more, than those paid to the miners. The cost of the State subsidy in the first three months of the current period has been over 6 millions, August accounting for £1,627,000, September for £1,805,000, and October for £2,620,000.



"Are you weeping for someone?" "Yes, my mother-in-law."
"Is she dead?" "No. Alive!"
—Il Travaso, Rome.

"LIGHT ON CANTON."

A SHANGHAI COMMENT.

The N. C. Daily News, commenting editorially on South China affairs, under the heading "Light on Canton," says:

On January 1 we printed from our Canton correspondent an account of how the strike pickets had arrested the installation manager of the A. P. C. as he landed from the steamer Honam, after firing some 40 rifle shots at his launch. Another correspondent now writes to say that this report was exaggerated, that only two shots were fired, probably from a revolver, and not at the launch but in the air, as a warning only. Our original correspondent quoted a witness on the Honam. The information received to-day apparently was from the installation manager himself. The writer of this letter comments, not without reason, on the injurious effect of any exaggeration at a time like this when, he thinks, the influence of the extremists is waning. He says that although the recent negotiations for the ending of the boycott failed, there is a growing party among Cantonese officials and merchants who are working for a settlement behind the scenes. In proof of the better feeling which he believes to exist, he says that the general attitude towards the British is much improved, that they move freely about the city nowadays without interference and that some of them have even visited Whampoa and walked through the cantonments of the cadets without being molested in any way. "In fact many of the soldiers came to attention and saluted" as the party went by. Furthermore, "the Shamoon Municipal Council are removing the barricades and most of the Shamoon are open from sunrise to sunset. All this is very good news, the import of which, as regards Chinese feeling in Canton, does not lack corroboration in other quarters.

Certain outstanding facts and tendencies may be remembered at the present juncture. Foremost, perhaps, that it is not in the kindly nature of the Chinese people to stay in a passion and nourish unkindly feeling. Secondly, that the interests of so many Cantonese business men and shopkeepers are so closely bound up with those of the Chinese in Hongkong, that there is always a strong disposition towards a settlement if only it can find room to act. On the other side, there is the intemperate nature of the extremists, like Chou En-lai, recently speaking at Swatow on the fight against imperialism. As regards this party, there appears reason to think that the dictatorial attitude of Moscow's agents is beginning to be resented even by their most ardent followers. In general, one may take it as an axiom that the Chinese will not submit to outside control indefinitely. It is perhaps not going too far to hazard the opinion that the movement started by the Russians will not subside, but will become less Russian and more Chinese, more genuinely national and less wilfully doctrinaire. For the basis of all these manifestations, we cannot forget, is national feeling. That they should in their first operation be extravagant and ill-regulated is not in the least surprising; it is the rule with all such movements. But as time goes on and the first fury subsides, the whole political impetus will gain in reason and popular support. There is undoubtedly wisdom in a suggestion recently made by a correspondent of this paper that the only possible way of dealing with the new forces at work in South China (and not only in the south) is to recognize that they have come to stay, to wait patiently for the gradual moulding of them which the irresistible influence of Chinese thought, philosophy and sentiment must impart and to endeavour to make friends with them and gain their confidence.

Following, presumably, on the triumphant success in certain circles of the washable celluloid collar and dickey, an ingenious inventor has now given to an expectant world what it has long waited for—rubber spats. These thrilling additions to "gent's wear" are described by the *Out-fitter*: "They hug the ankles and shoes nicely, but not too tightly, they are almost indistinguishable from cloth, and need only rubbing over with a damp rag to remove all traces of mud or dirt. Having tried them on ourselves, and found nothing wanting in appearance or comfort, we predict their success with confidence. Another impetus to the rubber boom."

Entertainments.

TOM MIX
in
DICK TURPIN
The QUEEN'S
ANITA STEWART
in
"ROSE O' THE SEA"
The STAR
LIONEL BARRYMORE
IN
THE DEVIL'S GARDEN
AT
THE WORLD

SHANGHAI STRIKE.

TWO COTTON MILLS.

More than 1,600 employees of the Jardine Mills at Wetmore Road went on strike on Monday in sympathy with a comrade, whom they allege came to his death as a result of wounds and blows received at the hands of a watchman, employed on the premises.

It would seem from the reports available that one of the labourers died about a week ago, and some one, who it is not known, spread the rumour that he had been beaten to death. Discontent smouldered among the men in body of workers and broke out last night, although for the entire week, the situation did not look at all serious or approaching a climax.

Of course there is not a bit of truth in the fabrication which has been imposed on the workers. As a matter of fact an autopsy was performed on the body of the worker and it was found that he had died from an enlarged liver. It is believed that the strikers will demand compensation for deceased's family.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[To the Editor, Hongkong
Telegraph.]
City Hall Library.

Sir,—Certainly you are right! Our library is the worst exhibit I have seen for years. The antiquated system, the "masker" attitude and the dearth of new books is a disgrace to the Colony. Just imagine—the books are not catalogued under the author's name, but merely alphabetically under the name of the book. For instance, the books under the category of "The" occupy pages and pages. Just try to pick out your book!—Yours, etc.

BOOKWORM.

Hongkong, Jan. 21st, 1926.

The Highland Association is organising a world-wide Scottish gathering, or feilidh, to take place in June, 1927, in Glasgow. Plans include conferences and lectures on Scottish subjects, performances of Gaelic and Scottish plays, Gaelic concerts, tableaux representing scenes from Scottish history, displays by contingents from Highland regiments, exhibitions of Scottish antiquities, and of pictures by Scottish artists, a sale of Highland home industries, performances of Scottish country dances, a Highland village or clachan peopled by Gaelic-speaking men and women, showing spinning, weaving, and other rural occupations, and overseas night with speeches from Dominion representatives, a rally of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, and pipe band competitions.

OYSTER GROWING.

THE HELP OF SCIENCE.

Science is coming to the aid of the oyster industry in the same way that it has been helping agriculture for many years. Just as by studying soil conditions and the nature and habits of plants, science taught the farmer how to grow bigger and better crops, so it is now teaching the oyster fisher the same valuable lesson.

The New York Conservation Commission has just announced that it has succeeded in raising under laboratory condition oysters of edible sizes from oyster eggs. The commission has carried out this work on a large enough scale to make it commercially possible to use this method to obtain so-called "seed" or baby oysters for populating new oyster beds.

The U.S. Bureau of Fisheries has just announced the completion of an important study of the feeding habits of oysters. The bureau finds that the oyster gets 95 per cent. of its food from the water which it drinks, or to put the case more accurately, filters in and out through its gills. The average oyster, the bureau finds, filters in seven and a half gallons of water every 24 hours.

This filtration process functions best in water which has a temperature around 75 degrees. It practically stops when the temperature falls to 50 degrees, when the oyster goes into what might be called a state of hibernation.

The greatest help which the scientist has given the oyster-grower to date, is in telling him when to dump the oyster-shells overboard for the oyster eggs to attach themselves to.

For years, oyster-growers have been dumping overboard hundreds of thousands of shells to which the oyster eggs attach themselves until they develop sufficiently to "go it alone." It was generally a matter of guess-work as to the proper time for planting these shells. But biologists have shown that proper time for action is the height of the spawning season, as the shells pull the eggs down with them as they drop through the water, encouraging and hastening the "set." The biologists are able to tell just when the right moment has arrived, and the shell-loaded oyster schooners shoot out to the beds where the scientific observers give the word. This is generally in the latter part of July or early in August.

London.—A mechanical chimney sweep is used by large factories which burn several hundreds of tons of coal each day. This appliance, called a "soot-blower," blows high-pressure steam into the boilers and smokestacks at the rate of 250 miles an hour. It is not necessary to use the blower more than once or twice a day for a minute each time to keep all the heating surfaces and chimney clean.